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Storm Slows Paper Drive; Plan to Quit Helsingfors; Huge Job Fund Proposed

The World's Day—March 20, 1944

Boston: Paper Salvage Collectors Await Signal

Greater Boston's intensified paper salvage drive was postponed today as storm conditions prevented its opening, and officials were undetermined as to whether collections would be made tomorrow. [Page 5.]

Cuban Ambassador to the United States, Aurelio Fernandez Concheso, today paid courtesy calls on Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin, and predicted that Carlos Saladrigas, coalition leader, would be next President of Cuba. [Page 2.]

Postwar planning for jobs brings its first New England conference. Leaders of organized business and industry from six states and 80 communities are meeting in Boston Wednesday to stimulate further planning for high level production and employment. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Finns Prepare to Quit Helsingfors

The Finnish Government is preparing to abandon Helsingfors, according to reports in Stockholm. This strengthens the growing impression that armistice negotiations with Russia have failed. It is understood the Finnish Government stand has been taken, despite warning from Finnish Army Commander in Chief Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim that it would be impossible for Finland to withstand any real Soviet Army offensive. Hope that the door to further peace negotiations had not been entirely closed was expressed by United States Secretary of Stat, Cordll Hull.

London is talking about the possibility of another meeting soon between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, with Premier Stalin to join them in later discussion. Speculation that Russia may be playing a lone hand on European issues has prompted rumors of further talks between the Big Three.

Denial that King Gustav of Sweden has been asked to act as an intermediary between the Western powers and Germany has come from the Swedish Foreign Office and also from Adolf Hitler himself, according to the Berlin correspondent of Stockholm's Tidningen, who claims to have interviewed Hitler by telephone.

South Wales coal miners still on strike were addressed by their union leaders and members of the British Parliament in an effort to get some 8,000 to 10,000 miners back to the pits. Rapid recovery is being made from the recent strike which removed nearly all of the 100,000 miners in the fields.

The strike of Italian workers in Northern Italy is called "a victory in the first truly great mass movement in Europe against Naziism," by the Socialist paper, Avanti. It claims the strike halted deportation of Italian workers to Germany, and forced the return of Italian workers from Germany.

Washington: Huge Postwar Job Fund Proposed

A Senate Military Affairs subcommittee proposed a $200,000,000,000 postwar production program to assure jobs for 8,000,000 who would otherwise be out of work when World War II ends. [First Page, Second Section.]

More leather for half-soling civilian shoes will be available April 1 for three months, the Office of Civilian Requirements announced.

Promotion of Paul B. Christian of Greenville, S. C., to Chief of the Rail Traffic Flow Unit of the Office of Defense Transportation was announced.

Overruling of all demurrers to an indictment of 30 persons charged with conspiracy to set up a Nazi form of government in this country was announced by Chief Justice Edward C. Eicher of the United States District Court here.

All Army Air Forces training schools at Miami Beach, Fla., will be transferred to the San Antonio cadet center and Shippard Field in Texas, the War Department announced. By July 1, 139 hotels used by the schools at the beach will be returned to civilians.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee heard tool and die industry spokesmen plead for occupational draft deferments for 75,000 skilled workers under 26 years of age.

National: New York Largest Wartime Port

One third of all American exports pass through New York City, making it the largest wartime port in the world, according to Rear Admiral Stanley V. Parker, Captain of the Port of New York.

Company and union officials at the Vanadium Corporation of America plant, Niagara Falls, N. Y., reached an agreement on ending a work stoppage that has kept 500 employees idle more than a week. Details were not disclosed.

Two destroyer escorts, the Kendall C. Campbell and the Goss, were launched at the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newark, N. J.

Symbolizing wishes for "soft landings," a container of confetti was broken on the propeller hub of the 1,000th C-47 cargo plane built by the Douglas Aircraft Company at Oklahoma City, Okla. Mrs. Catherine Oldham, employee, was the sponsor.

The Metropolitan Opera Fund campaign has collected $316,793, exceeding its $300,000 goal, it was disclosed by George A. Sloan, President of the Opera Association in New York.

France: Vichyite Pucheu Executed for Treason

Pierre Pucheu, former Vichy Interior Minister, has been executed on treason charges of which he was convicted on March 11 by a special French Military Court. His appeal was denied.

Jacques Pericard, Vice-Chairman of the Vichy Legion of Combatants, was shot on March 17 when his automobile failed to stop at the patrol signal, the Vichy Radio reports.

Charging governmental domination, the entire management of France Afrique News Agency has resigned after the French Committee of National Liberation designated Geraud Jouve as "General Political Manager," with complete authority over the news report of France Afrique.

Orient: Japan Puts Labor Under 'Work Rank'

The Japanese Cabinet has placed labor under a "work-rank" system by which it is subject to discipline and punishment, similiar to that of the military. Punishment will be meted out for failure of duty, and a whole group may be punished for the dereliction of only oneperson, according tothe Tokyo Radio. [Page 7.]

Business is picking up on the aerial Burma road. The China National Aviation Corporation has disclosed that its planes are flying around the clock, using about 100 flight crews, and that more experienced pilots are needed.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

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Red Cross War Fund

Only 3 days left to do your share for 1944.

The campaign is still $804,821.12 short of its goal.

The Red Cross can't make its quota without your contribution. Don't let your Red Cross down. If a solicitor has not yet seen you, send your contribution to 10 Post Office Square TODAY.

GIVE MORE! GIVE NOW!

Weather Predictions

Clearing

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Spring Hailed By Heaviest Snow of Year

New record for March 20 set as street and rail officials clear way for movement of traffic.

Boston's biggest snowstorm of the year continued to pile up with increasing force today as Cupid Spring slipped into the city just long enough to punch the time clock at exactly 1.49 p. m., officially registering the start of the spring season.

Declaring that snow at this time of year is not unusual, the Weather Bureau predicted that the storm would continue in intensity most of the day, tapering off with nightfall. About 8 to 10 inches is expected to fall around Boston and vicinity with a foot predicted for other New England areas.

The Weather Bureau indicated that today's storm would establish a new record in depth for any March 20. On this same date in 1906 and 1920 eight inches of snow fell.

Because the snow is of the fluffy variety, Boston's transportation companies were experiencing little difficulty in maintaining their schedules. Trains of the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad made their runs on time this morning with the exception of a few isolated cases.

Lines Kept Open

Rail officials said that they expected no serious trouble in keeping the lines open throughout the day. Crews were on the job keeping switches clear and some additional men were being hired to supplement the regular men.

All planes were grounded from Boston to New York.

Bus companies had some difficulty along highways where plows were slow in getting under way but these conditions were expected to be cleared up in time for the commuter rush late this afternoon.

Boston has 150 plows out, including 40 city plows. Also, there are 60 city trucks on the job removing snow from the downtown streets. George C. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works, said that he wasn't going to place much emphasis on snow removal as he hopes the spring sunshine will take care of this matter within a few days.

1,100 Men at Work

The City has a total of 1,100 men working on the streets, including the drivers of the trucks and plows. Usually the City has the facilities of 180 contractor plows but because they were unable to get the necessary drivers only 110 contractor plows were on the job.

Some of the contractor plows began plowing at 3 o'clock this morning with the city plows joining the fleet at 7 a. m. Mr. Hyland said that the City streets were being kept open and that he expected no serious tieups in traffic.

Riding in on the back of a stiff nor'easter the storm hit New Eng-

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Collapse Threatens Nazis in South; Ample Food Supply Forecast in 1944; Hitler Seizure of Hungary Reported

Some increased output in minor goods for civilians also due in American picture.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—Barring unforeseen emergencies, American civilians can now see their way through wartime shortages of food and other everyday necessities, the Government reports indicated today.

In one, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones informed the public that crops in 1944 will be "in ample supply so that everyone can have enough good and nutritious food to satisfy his needs." The weather, of course, will be the deciding factor in whether Government plans for feeding this and other nations can be carried out.

The Office of War Information, meanwhile, issued a report promising "definite quality improvement" and "in some instances increased production of some minor civilian goods" for consumers in the next few months.

While no early prospects were seen for resumption of heavy durable goods production such as automobiles, washing machines, and radios, the OWI pointed out that the War Production Board has for some months been reviewing its limitation and material orders so that strictly essential civilian supplies can be rounded out. Some of the items already affected either as to quality or quantity are electric irons, electrict ranges, cooking utensils, pressure canners, baby carriages, elastic yarn and girdles, automobile batteries, silver-plated flatware, safety razors, and umbrellas.

Middle Ground Taken

Looking over the 1944 food situation, the War Food Administration advised civilians that their outlook should lie somewhere between "scare" and "complacency."

The consumer will not be able to buy all that he wants or has the money for and may find shortages in some of his favorite items. But on the other hand, enough "good and nutritious food" is promised to fill every need.

In 1943, the report pointed out, America's total food production was nearly two thirds greater than its prewar average. This year, farmers are undertaking to further increase their crop acreage and to continue heavy production of meats, dairy products, and eggs," yet even complete fulfillment of this program," said the report, "will not satisfy the ever-mounting needs.

"Military and lend-lease requirements are still increasing," it explained, "and with civilian buying

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Associated Press Radiophoto from Army Air Forces

Eagle Strikes in Pacific

The crew of this Japanese warship, approximately the size of a corvette, sprints for cover as a Mitchell bomber drops a bomb from low altitude near New Hanover Island, which lies between the Admiralty Islands and the northwestern tip of New Ireland, in the South Pacific. The enemy ship, plowing along at full speed, was stopped, set afire, and eventually sunk by medium bombers of the Fifth Air Force. Falling bomb shown inside white circle.

U. S. bombers smash at Reich for sixth day in row—Gains made in Admiralties.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

For the first time the German front in Southern Russia appeared to be in danger of collapse as the Russians swept over the Dniester River into Bessarabia on a 31-mile front.

Three Russian armies are sweeping forward in a southwesterly direction, which may endanger the whole German defense system through the Ukraine unless a stand can be made at the Pruth River some 50 miles ahead.

The northernmost of the advancing Russian armies, under Marshal Zhukov, has captured the stronghold of Kremenets and has driven to within 60 miles of the key bastion of the German line at Lwow in old Poland.

A second army under Marshal Konev, having captured the railroad center of Zhmerinka and Mogilev Podolski, and having forced the Germans to evacuate the stubbornly defended Vinnitsa, has pushed into Bessarabia so quickly that numbers of bridges were found intact.

The Russians are only 120 miles from the barrier of the Carpathian range which effectively divides the Balkans from Central Europe. They are 270 miles from Bucharest, Rumania's Capital, and slightly less from the Ploesti oil fields, one of Hitler's main oil reserves, although they are only about 60 miles from the trunk Galician railroad, through Lwow, over which the oil goes to Germany.

Meanwhile in the south, General Malinovsky's Third Ukrainian Army had the Germans once more on the run around Nikolaev. The port was almost encircled, and its fall was believed near.

The remarkable feature of these Russian gains is that they have been made in the worst possible conditions of the spring thaw—a fact which, however, has the advantage of impeding German plans for counterattack.

On the other European fronts, United States heavy bombers ranged over points in Germany for the sixth consecutive day, continuing the two-tons-a-minute drive. In five days and nights bombers based on Britain and Italy have dropped 20,000 tons of high explosives on points in Germany, France, Austria, and North Italy, bringing down an estimated 479 German fighters in the week beginning March 13.

Last night, RAF bombers from Italy attacked airplane plants of Monfalcone, northwest of Trieste. Other points attacked over the week end were the airdrome at Klagenfurt and the war plants at Graz, 60 miles from Vienna, the chemical works at Frankfurt and the railway center of Knin, Yugoslavia.

Fighting at Cassino remains slightly uncertain. The Germans have regained a hill in the west of the town. New Zealanders were prominent in the slow and difficult task of clearing the enemy out of the ruins of the place.

In the South Pacific, United States forces were securing the two airfields captured on the Admiralty Islands, while in Burma, the Japanese appeared to be making a determined attempt to halt the previous week's advance of Americans, British, and Chinese in the North.

German Move Aimed to Keep Balkans in Line

ANKARA, Turkey, March 20 (AP)—Ae report that the Germans are occupying Hungary "appears confirmed," the Bucharest correspondent of Anadolu Ajans said today.

The correspondent added the occupation apparently came while Regent Nicholas Horthy and his Hungarian military staff were conferring with Hitler.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

German troops occupied all of Hungary today, according to reports broadcast in German by "Atlantic, a clandestine radio transmitter.

According to the broadcast heard in the United States, all railway lines, telegraph and radio offices, all government buildings and bridges, and strategically important points have been taken over by Nazi troops.

The Regent of Hungary, Nicholas Horthy, was not present when the occupation occurred. He was at Hitler's headquarters where he was informed about the action taken by the Berlin Government, the broadcast said.

The occupation was said to have taken place last night.

The occupation took place because the policy of the Hungarian Government was not considered in accord with German aims and because the Russian advances and the imminent Allied invasion make it necessary for the Reich to take all military precautions in Southeast Europe.

The occupation, the radio report said, was also precipitated by the attitude of the Rumanian Government of Michael Antonescu, acting Prime Minister who is known to have sent envoys to the Allies in order to negotiate about a separate peace.

It is presumed, he report added, that the Antonescu Government will be overthrown shortly and that the administration will be

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De Gaulle Promises To Oust Vichyites

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Algeria, March 20

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, presumably referring to the Allied Military Government or its equivalent, declared March 18 that the French would tolerate neither "a foreign regime" nor the continuance of Vichy elements in France after the war.

War's Pattern Altered to Fit Soviet Sweep

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 20 — "The Germans have now lost the war in Russia."

This statement by a military commentator in a London newspaper summarizes the British view of the Red Army's sensational advances in the Ukraine.

The news that the Russians tributed, much the same as on collective farms. Where the scale of operations permits, the work is mechanized.

Last year's best showing was made by the personnel of several Leningrad factories who, after working at their regular jobs all day under German shellfire, hoed

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Allies Still Shy Air Bases For Pacific 'Blitz'

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, March 20—Although the campaign in the South Pacific is moving fast, there is no possibility of launching large-scale raids such as American and British airmen are operating against Continental Europe. Americans still lack airbase facilities for raids on this scale, according to Maj. Gen. Willis Hale, commanding the 7th American Air Force.

The Allies, he said, would need something like 20 bases properly grouped and within convenient range in order to send out a mass raid against the main Japanese base of Truk. However, he added, the islands of the Pacific are not so conveniently arranged as that. Therefore it was necessary to alternate land-based and carrier based attacks, striking at the several fronts early and often, which makes it possible for the Pacific command to deliver such blows as the United Nations have been scoring.

So far the United States possesses no bases within fighter-plane range of Truk. Eniwetok, in the Marshalls, America's most for-

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Two Midwestern Primaries Offer Key to Willkie Chances

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., March 20—Wendell L. Willkie is today submitting his problematical presidential prospects to a decisive—perhaps to a fatal—test in a whirlwind, grass-roots drive for delegates which will take him into nearly every district of Wisconsin and Nebraska.

Still the dynamic, tireless campaigner, Mr. Willkie is taking his candidacy direct to the Republican voters of these two representative Midwestern States and is seeking to add their 39 delegates to the six he acquired in New Hampshire last week.

He is, in effect, asking them to serve notice in the outcome of these primaries that while the G. O. P. 1940 nominee may be unpopular with the party's professional leaders, he is popular with the people who are going to elect the next President of the United States.

He is beginning this week in what he considers the toughest primary he could enter.

Wisconsin Is Isolationist

Wisconsin has been strongly isolationist. It voted overwhelmingly for Thomas E. Dewey in 1940 and will have the opportunity to do so again, despite the Governor's ostensible withdrawal. Its farmers are reputedly unattracted to his world-trade, low-tariff views. Its politics long have been dominated by the La Follettes whose influence, though now greatly reduced and divided, is directed against Mr. Willkie.

Mr. Willkie is admittedly taking a large political risk. He is taking it deliberately. He is risking his whole national candidacy on the outcome of these two primaries. He can't win the nomination by winning them but he can keep

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Winter Slaps Infant Spring

By a Staff Photographer

And Snow Drifts Into the Flower Show

Old Man Winter left a final calling card today as Spring crept up on his departing heels. Since this is Leap Year, Spring comes a day earlier, and began officially today at 1:49 p. m. Above, a worker plows his way through the deep snow which accumulated about Horticultural Hall, where the tulips, dogwoods, and daffodils blossom inside.

Victory Gardens in Russia Attain Scope of Big Business

By Edmund Stevens

MOSCOW, March 20—At the end of this month, when victory gardeners are climbing into old clothes and getting out their spades and trowels for spring digging in back yards and front lawns all over suburban America, a vast legion of Russian Victory Gardeners—only here they don't call them that—will swing into motion. Like everything else connected with the war effort this Soviet Victory Gardening is on a vast scale and there is nothing dilettantish or amateurish about it.

Last year 11,600,000 factory workers, clerks and office employees all over the country gardened nearly 3,000,000 acres and raised 1,336,000,000 pounds of potatoes and vegetables which amounted to 150 pounds for each family.

This represented a threefold increase over 1942 when there were only 5,000,000 gardeners.

The resulting saving in food reserves and transportation has aided the fighting fronts tremendously and substantially.

Soviet Victory Gardening is conducted on an individual basis, with each family having its own private allotment of ground, and partly collectively with the workers and employees of a specified factory or organization tilling one large plot in common and sharing the produce according to the number of work days con-

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Russia:

Red Army Drives Into Bessarabia

Red Army troops driving west through the Ukraine and south through the Moldavian Soviet Republic (Bessarabia) have advanced to within sight of the Carpathian Mountains, the great eastern European chain between Rus-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Attack on Band Declared 'Just Plain Hoodlumism'

"Just plain hoodlumism, not anti-Semitism," was the cause of the assault upon members of a Malden juvenile band at the end of Friday's Evacuation Day parade in South Boston, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, re-asserted today.

As the Malden Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars prepared to meet tonight to hear a report on the incident from its five-member band committee, Commissioner Sullivan emphatically denied that the incident stemmed from any feeling of anti-Semitism, despite claims to the contrary from band members.

Colonel Sullivan said that he arrived just as a couple of boys were beginning to fight. The Colonel added that his aide, Patrolman Al Murphy, put in a call for police aid, but within three minutes the fight had so subsided that the Commissioner said he himself called back to cancel the Murphy call.

Not Local Boys

The Police Commissioner also added that as far as he could determine the hoodlums who started the fight were not South Boston boys. The hoodlums, he said, disappeared over Broadway Bridge when the affair subsided.

On the other hand, Arthur W. Crosbie, band leader and supervisor of music in the Lincoln Junior High School, Malden, and Jeremiah J. Lucey, member of the band committee, publicly stated that the incident first started when "a fellow in a yellow sweater" walked into the ranks of the band near G Street, brushed against Seaman Albert Cohen of Malden, who was marching with the band in his Navy uniform, and insulted Seaman Cohen. Mr. Crosbie said that at that time he prevailed upon the sailor not to start a fight.

Later, however, a fight did start, he said, when the band tried to board a streetcar at the end of the parade. He said the police failed to do anything to stop the fight.

In the melee several Malden band members were injured, according to statements given last night at a meeting of the Malden Band Committee, headed by Dr. H. Leslie Trickey of Malden.

Mr. Lucey said at the hearing that the Police Department provided no protection and that the cause was "South Boston hoodlums picking on Jewish members of the band."

At tonight's V. F. W. meeting the post members will consider whether the State V. F. W. organization should be asked to take action in the case.

William Gilman, Senior Vice-Commander of the Department of Massachusetts, Jewish War Veterans, told the committee member that if tonight's review of the testimony reveals there was racial antagonism connected with the affair, police would be asked to put such incidents in their true light, not child's play. They would also be asked to undertake to protest such disturbances.

Watching Case

Meanwhile, the New England regional office of the Anti-Defamation League were maintaining a close watch on the case. In a statement issued today, the League said that a representative of the League was present at last night's hearing.

"Band members who were victims of the assault and others who witnessed the incident volunteered complete details concerning the affair," the League said. "While the statements of those present and newspaper accounts generally agree, there appeared to be certain factual discrepancies. We shall continue our investigation, determine all the facts, and if possible, apprehend those guilty.

"We shall continue to co-operate with the representatives of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and Jewish War Veterans of Malden who are to be commended for their determination to investigate the entire affair and its anti-American implications.

"The Anti-Defamation League will pursue the investigation of this outbreak, the latest in a long series of similar incidents, convinced that only through forthright handling of such issues can the democratic privileges of all groups be maintained."

N. E. Men Aid Operations In Burma Jungles

War Activities in New England

Deep in the jungles of Burma where the Ledo road cuts a muddy swath of heavy ruts in spots and boulevard smoothness in other places, Sergeant D. H. N. Topolski of High Street, New Britain, with three other servicemen, is helping to maintain what President Roosevelt alluded to as the "Shangri La" jumping-off place for American air raids on Japan.

The story that Charles A. Grumwich of the Associated Press today tells of this wild country also includes the names of other New Englanders sealed away in the jungle paths that will eventually aim the spearhead of Allied attacks upon the heart of Nippon. There is Capt. Frederick Webster of Unford, R. I.; Capt. Irving A. Beck of Providence, R. I.; and Capt. Israel E. Dalerraber of Roxbury, whose activities in Burma are linked in with keeping the Ledo road open to traffic.

Captain Webster is well known at Tufts College, Phillips Exeter Academy, and Harvard University, where he received his education.

While military secrecy forbids telling the extent to which the Ledo road now penetrates the jungles or the traffic it takes each day, the stories the New Englanders will bring out of the wilds to relate to the home folks will provide some leading entertainment in postwar parlors. They know the technique of building highways to provide maximum protection from air raids which circumnavigating a region testing the skill of America's finest engineers.

Floating Food Stores

Heatsealed and waterproof bags developed by the Packaged Machinery Company of Springfield, Mass., now make it possible for American soldiers to float their dehydrated foods ashore from invasion vessels.

Not only that, but machines made by the company and shipped to the battle fronts seal moisture-proof bags for vital war items that might suffer from either moisture or corrosion. That means fuel pumps, carburetors, pistons, and typewriters, as well as foodstuffs.

One machine is being built for the North American Aircraft Company for sealing spare parts; two have been delivered to the National Biscuit Co., Philadelphia, for shipment of Lend-Lease foodstuffs overseas; six are being made for the Signal Battery Co., Milwaukee, for special war materials, and another was shipped to the Universal Microphone Co., Ltd., Inglewood, Calif., to seal bags containing the throat microphones used by American fliers.

All-Out Smith Drive

Lieut. Bennie C. Smith of Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass., made up his mind as far back as Pearl Harbor to get into the fighting from a front-line, combat observation point. He was on the receiving end of Japanese bombs at Pearl Harbor.

Even though it has taken him two years to make it, the lieutenant now taking his basic training as air pilot at Courtland Field in Alabama, is well on the road to realizing his initial ambition.

His family is giving him plenty of support. His father was on one of the cruisers that was unharmed in the Pearl Harbor attack. His brother-in-law was an ensign on another cruiser in the harbor that was undamaged. And his sister was also at Pearl Harbor.

Lieutenant Smith's father and his brother-in-law have been in many engagements in the Pacific and the Mediterranean areas since then. And it's almost time, the lieutenant says, for him to join the other members of his family in the all-out "Smith" attack upon the enemy.

Started in Boston

Private Esther E. Beattie of Boise, Idaho, was only a 13-year-old student at Beverly High School, Massachusetts, when she first started to take up photography that led to her Army career.

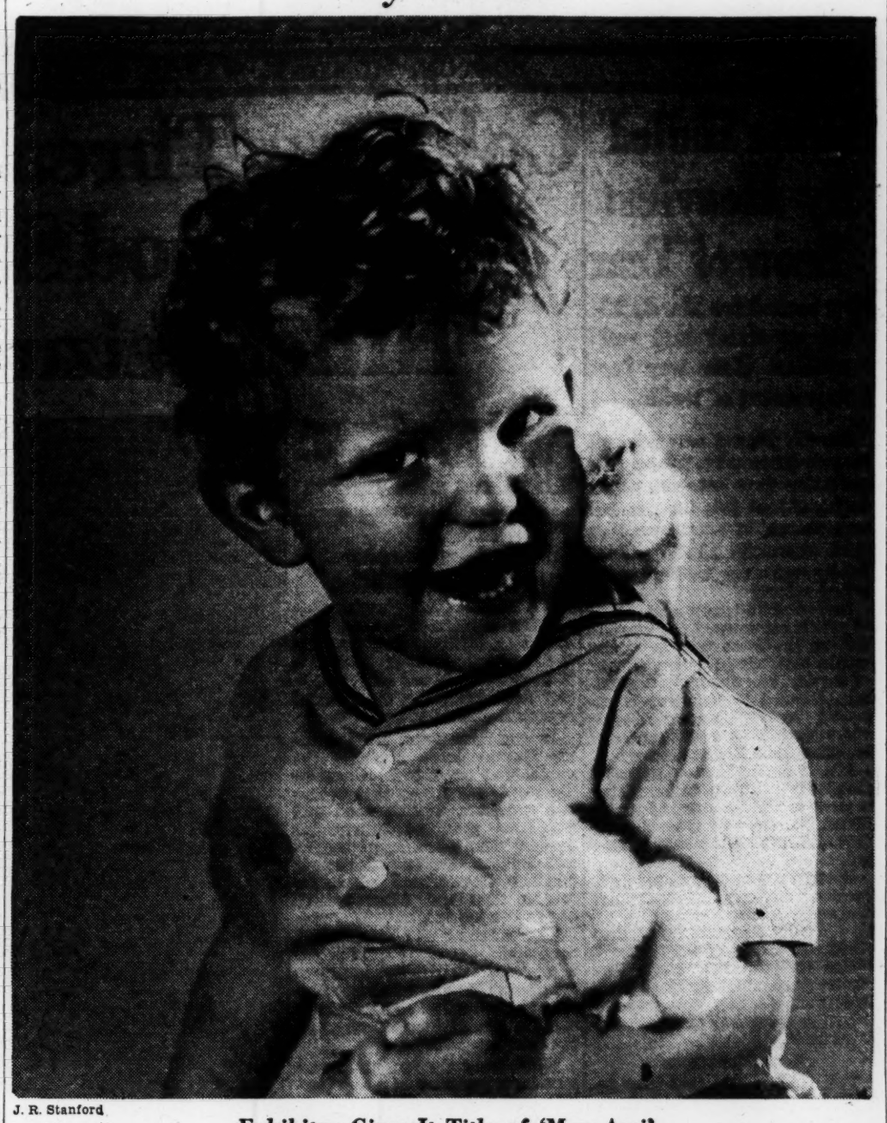
She got her basic training at Eldridge School of Retouching on Bromfield Street, Boston, and later was put in charge of the school.

As a member of the Wacs she is putting her knowledge of photography to good use. Her husband is in the Army, she has a nephew with the AAF in England and her brother saw service in World War I.

Madden in Thick of It

Private William Madden of Desmond Road, Malden, Mass., was in the line of sniper bullets that sang around the forces engaged in mopping up Eniwetok Atoll in the Marshalls. He was with the detail of flame-throwers and demolition experts engaged in cleaning out the thickets and the Japanese who crawled out of their holes each night to try and toss hand grenades into the ranks of the invaders.

'My Friend'



J. R. Stanford

Exhibitor Gives It Title of 'Mon Ami'

One of a fascinating group of 250 photographic gems at the Boston Camera Club exhibit, now open at the club's Newbury Street galleries.

$1,000,000 in Three Days Need of Red Cross Drive

Faced with the task of raising almost $1,000,000 in the three remaining days of the Red Cross War Fund drive, officials urged today that the thousands who have not yet been approached for donations mail or bring donations directly to the War Fund headquarters, 10 Post Office Square, without waiting to be solicited.

At noon today, a total of $804,821.12 still remained to be collected by Wednesday, March 22, before the quota of $3,367,000 would be reached. Seventy-six per cent of the quota, or $2,562,178.88, has been obtained thus far.

Joining in the appeal for larger and more contributions were Gracie Fields, famed British entertainer, and Lieut. Col. Harry Pratt, who was commanding officer of Headquarters Hospital, London, for more than two years. They spoke today at a final report luncheon at Boston City Club.

The British entertainer, whose songs and stories have endeared her to thousands of British and American troops in military camps and hospitals, told of tense hours in Sicily when desperately needed supplies, which it was thought would not arrive, came on time by ship—"just as you people of Boston must finish this drive successfully—and on time."

Colonel Pratt, who saw the effects of the blitz in London, lauded the Red Cross workers who spent 24-hour stretches laboring among the wounded.

"They had a great deal of initiative," Colonel Pratt said. "If they were tired they never let their patients know it. Their presence and calmness were an inspiration to all."

Dorchester Chapter of the American Jewish Congress will hold a Red Cross rally tonight at which funds collected by workers will be turned over to the local chapters of the Red Cross. Last night, the Roxbury chapter of the American Jewish Congress held a similar rally.

In Cambridge, Jerome D. Greene, Chairman of the Red Cross War Fund special events committee, told workers at a luncheon meeting Saturday that the drive in Cambridge would, as originally planned, continue throughout the month of March, despite the fact that Boston was completing its drive on March 22.

Gifts amounting to $165,744 or 61.6 per cent of the city total were reported at the luncheon.

Leading workers in the group who were awarded silk Red Cross flags for their outstanding work were Arthur Drinkwater who reached 121.7 per cent of his quota, and George E. Gillette, 114.6 per cent, both of whom worked in the apartment house residential district; Simon Kaplan, 107 per cent, in the miscellaneous industry division; and Stanley L. Brown, 136.2 per cent in the real estate, insurance and commerce division.

First N. E. Jobs Conference Scheduled to Open in Boston

The first New England conference on planning for jobs after the war will be held in Boston next Wednesday, W. C. Richardson, Regional Manager of the Committee on Economic Development, announced here today.

Chairman of C. E. D. Committees from 80 New England communities, together with many members of their executive committees, are expected.

The CED is a new private organization financed by business and industry to stimulate a high level of production and employment in the postwar period. The responsibility for jobs, it feels, should lie with private industry, and it is working to get individual businessmen to plan now for the greatest possible volume of business and of jobs after the war.

"Heretofore the C. E. D. committees have been working locally in their communities, and this meeting will give them their first opportunity to get together and swap experiences," Mr. Richardson said.

To Release New Program

"We shall also release our new program for the balance of this year. Heretofore most of the committees have carried through only the first step in our field, the obtaining of estimates on postwar employment as compared to 1940.

"Now we shall offer a plan for a series of six or seven clinic meetings in each community to further the postwar planning of manufacturers and business groups. Materials for these meetings is being prepared by 11 national committees of experts. We shall supply the materials and the local CED will then pick out local leaders to aid in the meetings.

"We shall also release on Wednesday a new sound film the National C. E. D. has gotten out.

"All of these plans are designed to stir up particularly the smaller manufacturers to help them to realize how much is yet to be done in preparation for the return to peacetime production."

The C. E. D. has no set plan which it endeavors to impose on any community, Mr. Richardson pointed out. It considers all of its committees autonomous, is simply attempting to assist them as a source of information, and hopes to stimulate manufacturers to solve their own problems, he emphasized.

Response to the postwar planning initiated in New England a year ago by the CED has been varied, its regional spokesman observed. Some towns are making great progress, and others are still somewhat marking time.

An especially good postwar job is being done by CED committees in Worcester, Springfield and Boston, Mr. Richardson noted.

Has Solid Backing

Henry P. Kendall, President of the Kendall Company of Boston, will preside as New England Chairman for the C. E. D. The following state chairmen will report on the work in their states:

Massachusetts—John F. Tinsley, President of Crompton and Knowles Loom Works, Worcester; Connecticut — Theodore Beard, Vice-President of the Dictaphone Company, Bridgeport; Rhode Island—Joseph D. A. Whalen, President of the Boston Wire Stitcher Company, East Greenwich; Maine—John C. Baxter, partner of H. C. Baxter Brothers, Brunswick; New Hampshire—Robert C. Erb, treasurer of the J. F. McElwain Company, Nashua; Vermont—Olin Gay, President of Gay Brothers Company, Cavendish.

Speakers will include Ralph E. Flanders, President of Jones and Lamson, Springfield, Vt., Chairman of the Research Committee of the National CED; Wallace T. Montague, Vice-President of the Norton Company and Chairman of the Worcester CED, and Stanley Holme of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., who will talk on the work of the 11 CED action committees manned by national experts.

Crew of 160 Negroes to Man New Destroyer Escort Mason

Largest vessel of the United States Navy with a predominantly Negro crew, the Destroyer Escort U. S. S. Mason was today commissioned at the Charlestown Navy Yard and placed in command of Lieut. Commander William M. Blackford of Seattle.

The destroyer escort has a selected crew of 160 Negroes with only 44 whites aboard, in keeping with a progressive Navy policy of raising the colored seaman to a more equal footing with his white colleagues.

It is anticipated that since Negro personnel will shortly be trained and qualified for most of the posts aboard ship that the entire crew will ultimately be composed of Negroes.

Capt. Roman C. Grady, Captain of the Yard, officiated at commissioning ceremonies this afternoon which brought into active duty the larger of two new antisubmarine vessels with crews composed largely of Negroes. The other is a Patrol Chaser built at the yards of the Consolidated Shipbuilding Corporation in New York.

In traditional manner Captain Grady as the representative of the Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard placed the U. S. S. Mason in commission with the ship's company assembled on the quarter deck. On the commissioning officer's order the national ensign at the main mast, the Union Jack at the bow, and the commission pennant at the mast head were all brekon simultaneously while the band from United States Navy Receiving Station at South Boston played the national anthem.

As is customary for United States Navy personnel assigned to this type of duty, all members of the crews of these two craft are specially trained. The crew of the Destroyer Escort attended the Destroyer Escort School at the Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va.

The U. S. S. Mason was built at Boston Navy Yord where she was launched on Nov. 17, 1943. Named for the late Ensign Newton Henry Mason, U. S. N. R., hero pilot of the battle of the Coral Sea, the vessel was sponsored by the aviator's mother, Mrs. David N. Mason, of Scarsdale, New York. She also was present for the commissioning today with her husband, Dr. Mason. Mrs. Mason presented a plaque and picture of her son to the ship following the commissioning.

Ensign Mason, a native of New York City, enlisted in the Naval Reserve on Nov. 7, 1940, and was commissioned Ensign on Sept. 3, 1941, after completing flight training at the Naval Air Station at Jacksonville and Miami, Florida.

On active duty with a fighting squadron, he was reported missing following the battle of the Coral Sea and officially declared a fatality on May 9, 1943. The Distinguished Flying Cross was posthumously awarded Ensign Mason with the following address:

"For extraordinary achievement in aerial combat as pilot of a fighter plane in action against enemy Japanese forces in the battle of the Coral Sea on 7 May and 8 May, 1942. With utter disregard for his own personal safety, Ensign Mason zealously engaged enemy Japanese aircraft, thus contributing materially to the defense of our forces. In this action he gallantly gave up his life in the service of his country."

Motor Registry To Be Open April 1

All offices of the Registry of Motor Vehicles will be open Saturday, April 1, from 8:15 to 12 noon, it was announced today by William F. Campbell, Chief Accountant.

Because of transportation difficulties and to conserve fuel, the Boston office of the Registry at 100 Nassau Street has not been open on Saturdays for more than a year.

Opening of the main office and branch offices throughout the State on April 1 is being effected to accomodate the rush of motorists who usually wait until that date to put their cars on the road.

Last year 10,500 registrations were issued on that date.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
Spring FLOWER SHOW
HORTICULTURAL HALL
NOW OPEN
9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
Featuring THE GARDENS OF OUR ALLIES
BUS AND SUBWAY DIRECT TO HALL
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RIDE WITH US and SAVE THE FAMILY CAR
BOSTON & MAINE TRANSPORTATION CO.
Serving Northern New England

CALL Curtis for LUMBER
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Look Over Your Ration Stamps

Consumers have until midnight tonight to use up any Brown Stamps "Y" and "Z" from War Ration Book No. 3, or Green Stamps "K," "L," and "M" from Book 4. Red and blue tokens will be given in change.

Cubans Fully Behind Allies, Says Country's Visiting Envoy

The Cuban people are prepared to make any sacrifices to help the United Nations win the war against the Axis, Dr. Aurelio Fernandez Concheso, Cuban Ambassador to the United States, said in Boston today.

The Cuban diplomat, who was also his country's Ambassador to Russia, called on Governor Saltonstall at the State House this morning and later visited Mayor Tobin at City Hall. He was accompanied by the Cuban Consul in Boston, Antonio Bruzon.

Dr. Concheso, who in an interview with the press yesterday praised the Soviet Union and its "great Army which is a stupendous thing to see," declined to discuss the future position of Russia in postwar Europe.

the United States of Cuba's 1944

He said that the purchase by sugar crop, estimated at 5,000,000 tons, at a ceiling price of $2.65 a ton, was not so profitable but was one of the sacrifices Cubans are prepared to make to aid in the war effort.

Dr. Concheso said Carlos Saladrigas, coalition leader and former Prime Minister of Cuba, would succeed President Fulgencio Batista as head of the Cuban Republic when the national election takes place June 1. He based his forecast on Dr. Saladrigas' strength in the recent primary election.

Thte Cuban envoy said his call on the Governor was a friendly courtesy call and "very pleasant." When a reported intimated that Governor Staltonstall might be in Washington some day, the genial Ambasador smiled and said, "Yes, I know." The Ambassador is in Boston en route to Conway, New Hampshire, for a vacation with his family.

State House Avoids Front Door Incident

Quick thinking by Commander Ralph P. Evans, special aide to Governor Saltonstall, averted an "international incident" at the State House this morning.

Arrangements for the visit of Ambassador Aurelio Fernandez Concheso of Cuba called for the envoy to arrive at the main entrance of the State House on Beacon Street, and mount the long steps leading to the second floor and the Hall of Flags. Only a few minutes before the scheduled arrival of the diplomat, Commander Evans discovered that the snow had not been removed from the stairs and that the heavy wrought iron gates were closed.

A quick phone call to the Ritz-Carlton was just in time to catch the official party, which was received under the arch on the Mt. Vernon Street side of the building.

Camera Club Print Exhibit Is High in Art

An exhibit of approximately 250 specimens of the nation's finest in photographic art is now being held at the galleries of the Boston Camera Club, 351 Newbury Street.

Second oldest camera club in America, the Boston group has assembled a panorama of what the best camera artists are doing these days, continuing the Club's unique reputation as an educational institution raising the standards of photographic achievement.

No prizes are awarded for the annual exhibit. It is considered a distinct honor in itself for an artist to have his work hung in the exhibition hall. This is the thirteenth annual exhibition and the public is invited to attend free from 1 to 9 p. m. through March 25.

Camera enthusiasts are talking these days about film and other photographic equipment shortages turning out to be a blessing rather than a tragedy. The idea is that amateurs are concentrating upon making the most out of what they have.

Instead of reading catalogues and trying new papers and gadgets, the amateur is making every shot count to conserve his materials.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 3 Brown stamps "Y" and "Z" valid through midnight tonight, Monday, March 20, and retain their values of 1, 2, 5, and 8 points each. Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, and F8, now valid through May 20, and worth 10 points each regardless of numbers printed on them. Red tokens may be used as change.

Red stamps G8, H8, and J8 will become valid March 26; expire June 18.

Sugar—Stamp 30 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds, good indefinitely. Stamp No. 31 will become valid on April 1; no expiration date announced.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid; expire midnight tonight, Monday, March 20.

Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, became valid on Feb. 27, when ration token plan went into effect; expire May 20. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps F8, G8, H8, J8, and K8 will become valid April 1; expire June 20.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. A new stamp will become valid for one pair of shoes on May 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for A book holders, March 31. Next inspection for B cars, June 30; for C cars, May 31.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Masons to Hold Constitution Night

"Constitution Night," with the present commanding officer, staff, and crew of the frigate Constitution (Old Ironsides) special guests for the occasion, will be observed by Maj. Gen. Henry Knox Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at the Boston Masonic Temple on March 22.

Plans were proposed for holding the meeting aboard the old frigate, on whose deck the Lodge was constituted in 1926 by the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, but the war restrictions on admission into the Navy Yard at Charlestown, where the vessel is berthed, prevented.

Henry Knox, for whom the Lodge is named, was a Major General in George Washington's Army, subsequently became Secretary of War and Navy in President Washington's Cabinet, and was a Mason. The keel of the Constitution was laid during the administration of General Knox. The vessel was launched in 1797, and was in 40 engagements without experiencing defeat, according to the officers of Maj. Gen. Henry Knox Lodge.

Palestine Issue Pressed

Charging that the U. S. War Department had "gone beyond military policy and pushed boldly into the diplomatic picture," Representative Ranulf Compton (R) of Connecticut, last night asked military authorities and President Roosevelt to explain their desire to postpone efforts to open Palestine more fully to the Jews at this time.

Co-author of the recently shelved Wright-Compton resolutions which would have placed the House of Representatives on record as approving a National Home for Jews in Palestine, Representative Compton spoke last night to more than 2,000 persons attending the New England United Palestine Appeal Conference at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

After pigeonholing the bill introduced by him and Representative Wright (D) of Pennsylvania, Friday, the Foreign Affairs Committee made public a letter from Secretary of War Stimson to the Chairman of the Committee, Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York that "further action on them at this time would be prejudicial to the successful prosecution of the war," Representative Compton said.

"Upon what moral principles or what public policy is this decision of the War Department based?" asked the speaker. "The principles of the Atlantic Charter or the policy of the Munich appeasers?"

Representative Compton stated that so far, until he learned further details from the military, he is "unaware of any real danger which may or may not threaten the Allied cause in Asia because of possible Arab uprisings. Furthermore, a Iam reluctant to agree to the wisdom of any course of government which resigns diplomacy and decisions on political questions to the military."

The Conference adopted a resolution to be sent to President Roosevelt urging that "all appropriate action" be taken at the earliest opportunity to ensure the withdrawal in its entirety of the Palestine White Paper of 1939 with its restricttions on immigration and land settlements, and which would close Palestine's doors to further Jewish immigration on March 31.

Officers who were elected at the meeting were: President, Elihu D. Stone; Vice-Presidents: Coleman Silbert, Mrs. Lewis Goldberg, Hyman Silverman, Harry Kraft, Dr. Arthur I. Shain, Archibald Silverman, Ralph F. Bass, and Joseph Goldberg. Dr. Frances Burnce was elected Secretary; Jacob Rabinovitz was elected Treasurer; and Fred Monosson, Associate Treasurer.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Clearing

Boston and Vicinity: Clearing and continued cold tonight; Tuesday fair and somewhat warmer; fresh winds tonight diminishing Tuesday.

Southwestern Maine: Snow ending tonight followed by clearing later tonight; Tuesday fair, continued cold tonight, somewhat warmer Tuesday; fresh to strong winds along the coast diminishing Tuesday.

New Hampshire: Snow ending this evening followed by clearing; Tuesday fair; continued cold tonight, somewhat warmer Tuesday; Strong winds along the coast diminishing Tuesday.

Vermont: Clearing and continued cold tonight; Tuesday fair and somewhat warmer.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Clearing and continued cold tonight; Tuesday fair and somewhat warmer; strong winds along the coast diminishing Tuesday.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:48 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Tuesday, 8:08 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.

Meriden, Conn., Chosen as Ideal War Community

MERIDEN, Conn., March 20 (AP)—Meriden, the silver city, today celebrated its selection as America's "Ideal War Community," but with a reminder from one of its more prominent residents, United States Sen. Francis Maloney, not to be over-exuberant.

"In all humility," he said at a community religious gathering last night, "Meriden is typical of other communities and ours was only a little better job."

Paul V. McNutt, the nation's manpower director who designated the city the "Ideal War Community," will tell about it in a nation-wide radiocast over the NBC Red Network at 11:30 p. m. from the stage of a local theater. He will be joined by such stars of the entertainment world as Jimmy Durante and Luise Rainer.

Timothy E. Byrnes

COHASSET, Mass., March 20—Timothy E. Byrnes, formerly of this town, who passed on in St. Petersburg, Fla., yesterday, held the vice-presidency of the New Haven Railroad during one of its greatest periods of expansion.

He became Vice-President in 1904 and between that time and 1918 he also served as Vice-President of the New England Navigation Company, and director of the Old Colony Railroad, Boston Terminal Company, Boston Railroad Holding Company, Union Freight Company, Berkshire Street Railway Company Shawmut National Bank, Merchants National Bank, and the University of Minnesota.

Mr. Byrnes was educated at the University of Minnesota, graduating in 1879, and, two years later, was graduated from Columbia University Law School.

Half of States Due to Validate Federal Ballot

By Richard L. Strout
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—Only a handful of States can now count Federal ballots for servicemen, and less than half appear ready to take steps to make proposed Federal ballots legal.

This is the result of the first 42 answers to a query put by President Roosevelt to individual State Governors.

The White House made public the answers without comment.

A wide range of ambiguity surrounded some of the answers.

Through replies, however, ran the determination to give servicemen an opportunity to vote by use of state ballots, if the Army and Navy can transmit them. Thus the responsibility seems to be passed to the military authorities.

Classification Difficult

Under the proposed law the latter will first distribute postcards to service people on which they may apply for state ballots, and after collecting and distributing these to the appropriate states, the Army and Navy will be asked to transmit individual state ballots to the individual servicemen who have applied, whether at home or abroad.

Correspondents, charged with the duty of classifying the 42 governors' replies ranging from specific to noncommital found difficulty.

Thus, Gov. Edward Martin (R) of Pennsylvania did not mention Federal ballots at all in his one-sentence reply.

"It is my desire," he replied, "that Pennsylvania will take whatever appropriate action is necessary before July 15 to afford all our men and women in the armed services the opportunity to vote."

14 Likely to Accept

By including Pennsylvania on the strength of this reply, the following group was obtained:

(A) States likely to accept Federal ballot, 14.

Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, Oklahoma, Missouri, Utah, Pennsylvania, New Mexico, and Ohio.

(B) States ready to accept Federal ballot, 5.

California, Maryland, North Carolina, Florida, Washington.

(C) States apparently unable or unwilling to accept Federal ballot, 18.

Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Montana, Mississippi, Minnesotta, New York, South Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

D) Uncertain, 5.

Delaware, Louisiana, Nebraska, Nevada, and North Dakota.

New England a Unit

Governors of New England were a unit in declaring present laws did not authorize use of a Federal ballot, but that favorable legislation was either before state legislatures, or would be recommended.

Almost without exception, Governors emphasized what their own States had done to make votes available for servicemen.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R), of New York, who recently attacked the constitutionality of Federal ballots, did not return to the attack in his reply. He said that "to the limit of our Constitution" he would employ "all Federal facilities and ballots."

Glorified Heroes in Films Not Popular at Fronts

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—American soldiers on the fighting fronts don't like movies with glorified war heroes.

Maj. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, Director of the Army's Morale Service Division, has so reported to the War Department after a 30,000-mile tour of the Pacific war zones where he inquired into the entertainment preferences of troops overseas.

The men, who see Hollywood's latest offerings on makeshift screens near the firing lines, enjoy newsreels, comedies, musical pictures and informational films.

Fine Furs Apparel *and* Accessories
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Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Toronto Montreal Quebec Winnipeg

EASY on the BUDGET!
Always eat at Honey Dew shops. Enjoy fresh, new-idea snacks, luncheons, meals. Premium quality. No extra price. Drop in today.
HONEY DEW
Honey Dew Shops in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Ottawa, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver

To Visit Britain

Wide World

Dr. Isaiah Bowman

President of Johns Hopkins University will join Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius and others in a London conference soon to discuss as yet undisclosed matters with the British Government.

Bowman Visit Flips History Back to War I

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—History's pages flipped back 27 years when Dr. Isaiah Bowman called at the White House March 17 to talk with the President of the United States about postwar matters. His mind might have gone back, possibly did, to Woodrow Wilson and 1917.

Dr. Bowman is President of Johns Hopkins University and before long is going with Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, and others to London to discuses various as yet undisclosed matters with British Government representatives.

That much had been announced previously and at President Roosevelt's press conference March 17 a reporter asked why Dr. Bowman was making the trip.

Because he knows more about geography than everybody in this room put together, Mr. Roosevelt replied.

"Does that mean territorial questions will be discussed?" asked another reporter.

No, Mr. Roosevelt said. They might talk about bananas and if they did Dr. Bowman would know where they grow.

There the matter dropped, but it was only half the story.

Dr. Bowman would know about bananas, or oil, or most any other product of the earth, for geography as he has viewed it includes the whole gamut of natural and social science, sociology, political science, history and international relations.

To turn back to 1917. Then as now the United States was at war with Germany. Then as now the United States was hoping and planning for a better world after the war's end.

President Wilson commissioned Col. Edward M. House to organize a group whose job would be to investigate European problems and formulate solutions for them.

From those studies developed "Wilson's 14 points"—his basic policies for the postwar settlement.

Dr. Bowman, then President of the American Geographical Society, was a member of that group and accompanied Wilson to the peace conference as chief territorial specialist for the American delegation.

William H. Thompson

CHICAGO, March 20 (AP)—William Hale Thompson, who passed on here yesterday, had served three terms as Mayor of Chicago, from 1915 to 1923 and from 1927 to 1931.

In 1927, he contended the public school textbooks were filled with British propaganda. In other campaigns he espoused freedom for Ireland, opposed the World Court, and advocated a 5-cent streetcar fare.

A native of Boston, Mass., he was brought to Chicago while an infant. Here his father, William Hale, Sr., founded a real estate business that ultimately enabled the son to participate freely in yachting as well as politics.

"Big Bill" entered politics in 1900, serving as Alderman and later Cook County Commissioner.

Characterizing Chicago as the "sixth German city" of the world, he garnered thousands of votes in the heavily Teutonic city. But it brought the wrath of many persons during the war who considered his actions pro-German.

During his later campaigning he adopted the sobriquet "Big Bill the Builder," and could point to such impressive achievements as the Michigan Link Bridge and much of the City's famed boulevard system. Opponents countered by charging the costs were too high—but to thousands of Chicagoans using the streets, parks, and bridges these charges were simply politics.

He didn't campaign again until 1936 when he became the Union Progressive Party's candidate for Governor. He ran third.

Three years later he complied with an Illinois Appellate Court order requiring him to turn over $72,794.79 to the Illinois Attorney General. The money was claimed by the American Red Cross as the remainder of a fund collected by Mr. Thompson for Mississippi flood relief in 1927. Mr. Thompson claimed he had spent the money for promotion and administration.

Billion Dollar All-American World Air Line Is Proposed

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—An "all American-flag" international air line designed to be the leading carrier in foreign air transportation around the world, was proposed today by Senator Pat McCarran (D), of Nevada, in a comprehensive new civil aeronautics bill introduced in the Senate.

A Federally chartered private corporation with potential working capital of more than $1,000,000,000, the All-American Flag Line would be made up of air carriers now holding certificates under the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, except air lines operating wholly within Alaska.

The line would be prohibited from engaging in interstate air transportation, but, according to Senator McCarran, would have "active partners operating throughout the United States who will funnel international business into designated points of entry or departure."

Any one air carrier would be prevented from owning a controlling interest in the line.

The nation's air lines meanwhile took issue with the findings of two Civil Aeronautics Board examiners who suggested that present carriers be prevented from adding small cities to their routes so as to leave a field for feeder services. They continued this would "violate sound transportation principles" and threaten the chances for a coherent and efficient air system.

In offering his bill, Senator McCarran said:

"While the idea of such a corporation as this bill proposes may seem both novel and daring, I am convinced it presents the most sound solution to our national problem of insuring the United States its proper place in world aviation . . . we cannot afford to come out second best in the race for air commerce in the markets of the world."

In addition to setting up the new global carrier system, the bill would abolish the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Office of Administrator of Civilian Aeronautics, create a new supreme seven-member Civil Aeronautics Authority as an independent agency of government.

Army Not Providing 'Civvies' for Soldiers

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 20

The Army is not buying any civilian outfits to be given to soldiers when they are mustered out, officials said March 15.

The British Ministry of Supply has ordered 1,000,000 outfits, complete from hat to shoes, for distribution to demobilized British soldiers.

But American soldiers will follow the traditional Army custom and go home in their uniforms. However, they get cash which they can spend on clothes if they wish—$100 mustering out pay if they have been in the service less than 60 days, $200 if they've had more than 60 days but not overeas, and $300 if they're overseas veterans.

Strong Opposition Seen On Rivers-Harbors Plan

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Congress began consideration today of legislation authorizing a vast postwar construction and improvement program for the nation's rivers and harbors.

The omnibus measure calls for 271 projects involving a total expenditure estimated at $420,675,000.

Although presented to the House with the endorsement of the Rivers and Harbors Committee and the United States Army Engineers, a strongly worded minority report by five Republican committee members indicated strong opposition would develop.

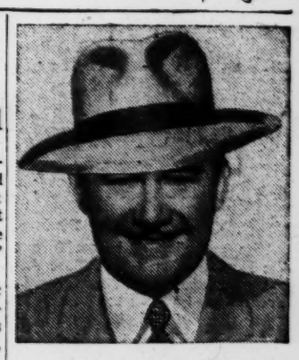
This report stressed that the bill includes several major projects of a controversial nature, including the $66,000,000 Tombigbee Tennessee Waterway; the $60,000,000 Alabama-Coosa River development, and the $28,000,000 Clarks Hill Reservoir-Savannah River project in Georgia.

In a speech prepared for delivery as the debate opened, Committee Chairman Joseph Mansfield (D) of Texas declared fulfillment of the bill's aims would put America "in position to lead the world in trade and commerce" when peace comes.

Mr. Mansfield said the public was not aware of the great service performed by the nation's waterways in handling war goods, particularly oil. He said that although much oil has been moved by pipe lines, it still has been carried great distances from line terminals via waterways.

However, the minority report—signed by Representatives Albert Carter (R) of California, George Dondero (R) of Michigan, Howard Buffett (R) of Nebaska, Joseph Mruk (R) of New York, and Robert Rodgers (R) of Pennsylvania—declared:

"To safeguard the economic structure of our country it is necessary that we curtail the expenditure of public money in every way possible."



PAUL WHITEMAN, musical director of the Blue Network, says, "Adam Hats complete the harmony of my Spring Wardrobe!"

For that smart appearance, Mr. Whiteman wears the Adam Executive $7.50. Other styles to $10.

Stores and Agencies Everywhere

Back the Attack *with* MORE War Bonds

YOUR PERSONAL POST WAR WORLD
These are the Andrew Stevens', Rural Route 2, Ashland, Oregon.
Says Andrew Stevens, "Things are certainly humming in this farm and orchard country.
"War means more money for us. But it can also mean inflation. That would be bad now, for us and the nation. It would be even worse for our post war hopes. So we Stevens' are strong boosters of the seven-point plan."

Who's to *blame* if the cost of living gets "*Out of Hand?*"

ANDREW STEVENS is a truck and fruit farmer with a cash income, after farm expenses, of $2,150. Following the seven points below, he has budgeted his income so that $1,050 goes into war bonds, savings, life insurance and debt payments. Are you fighting as well against runaway prices?

WE BEGIN TO SEE THE ANSWER if we take a look at what causes prices to head upward in wartime.

It's pretty simple, in a way. For one thing, most of our factories are busy turning out war goods. What's being produced for us civilians is not nearly enough.

For another thing, many of us are making higher wages and salaries at war work.

If we try to spend this money for the too-few goods on sale—meanwhile forgetting about price ceilings—we get into a terrible scramble. It's an auction on a grand scale—coast to coast and border to border. The upshot is that prices shoot up.

Are WE to Blame?

That makes it clear that we as individuals *can* be mainly to blame if the cost of living begins to pinch. If we go out for goods at any price we are sure to send prices skyward.

It's true our Government can and must help keep prices down. But that doesn't make it any less important for us to do *our* part . . .

There are seven things each of us—as individuals—can do to help keep down the cost of living. They are recommended by our Government as good for us and good for our country. They are in the box at the right.

Let's all do these 7 Things

Each of the points helps to hold down prices. Either they show us where to put our money so it can't be spent on scarce goods. Or they remind us that Government price controls will work only if we live up to them.

So, if we do all these seven things as best we can, we know that we are being "good citizens." We know that if prices do start skyrocketing, no part of the blame is on our shoulders. That gives us every reason for doing the things suggested in those seven points—and to start doing them this very day.

* * *

68,000,000 Americans, with the help of their life insurance agents, are already doing one of these seven things. They have also found the peace of mind, the family protection, the feeling of independence that owning life insurance brings.

It is in the interest of these 68,000,000 people—as well as the nation as a whole—that the Life Insurance Companies of America have joined together to bring you this wartime message to help prevent runaway prices. Address inquiries to 60 East 42nd St., New York 17, New York.

Here are the 7 Things our Government suggests that every family can do now and continue to do

1. Buy and hold War Bonds.
2. Pay willingly our own share of the taxes—including increased taxes—that our country needs.
3. Provide for our security by adequate life insurance and savings.
4. Reduce our debts as much as possible.
5. Buy only what we need and make what we have last longer.
6. Follow the ration rules and price ceilings.
7. Cooperate with our Government's wage stabilization program.

Life Insurance Companies of America

Flemish and Italian Primitives on View—A New Polish Pianist Heard

Work of Early Painters Shown at Boston Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

The galleries and corridors of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts have brightened in recent weeks. Treasures have been retrieved from the dark shelters of bomb storage and put on display once again. The freshness of new installation is always striking, and we return to our old friends with special zest, seeming to discover new attributes to marvel at and relish. The opening of the exhibition of "Fifteen Hundred Years of Chinese Painting" (to be reviewed) is an occasion which would be held a major art event even in peace time.

The work which is signalized by special display in the Stone Room is the masterpiece, "St. Luke Sketching the Virgin and Child," by Rogier van der Weyden. Beautifully exemplified in this devotional composition is the superb handiwork of Flemish primitives of the fifteenth century. Rogier was held in high esteem by his contemporaries, and Carel van Mander wrote of him in 1604 in his "Schilderboeck": "Nature had gifted him, and with his keen intelligence he enlightened the world, to the great good of the artists of his own time."

It is interesting to find an early chronicler of art referring to enlightenment and intelligence, when we today prize these Flemish primitives for preserving the medieval inspiration, for ignoring the intellectuality which carried the Italians to their high reaches of sophistication. Rogier's canvas expresses inwardness of spirit, and the figures of St. Luke and the Madonna and Child are held down to stylized representations, portrayed in a mesh of rhythmic folds and drapery elaborations that suffice for visible depiction.

But the Flemish painter was not held so firmly on the higher level of expression that he could not descend to a description of fact which is conscientious, literal, respectful. We find much to wonder at in each square inch of the panel in the painting of mosaic pavement, gold brocade, stained glass, beams, columns, capitals. In the background is a magnificent little landscape, agleam with light, fresh with high-keyed color, studded with enchanting detail. The Flemish brush, scaling down to miniature size, maintains its authoritative stroke and its meticulous description. What a compact presentation of the visionary and the visible! How free of the pressure of Italian logic these northerners were!

The little gallery which shows the Italian primitives is also a solid and rewarding display. It carries us back to the fourteenth century, when the limner made images for inspirational purpose, and when he was held to certain dogmatic regulations. But limitations may paradoxically liberate artists. The "stiffness" of mold, the rigidity of manner, the flatness of form seemed to permit the exercise of decorative device and provided a field for brilliance of color. These ostensibly austere and ascetic portrayals are radiant and dramatic. Behold "The Madonna and Child" of Ambrogio Lorenzetti singing forth in clear vermilion, resonant amethysts and penetrating midnight blues. The gold provides a luminous background of celestial cannotation. The Madonna is a queen, reflective and remote.

"The Presentation of the Virgin" attributed to Fra Carnevale is a composition evolved in the characteristic mood of the Renaissance. It has the spectacular treatment of elaborate architectural detail, the disposition of figures over deep space with attentiveness to problems of perspective, digressions into details of fashion, and pondered considerations of anatomy. The Renaissance painter has broadened his field of interest, and sought an expression of beauty not through the channels of inspiration, but through shrewd planning and organization. The little "Portrait of a Lady" by Piero della Francesca assumes breadth and monumentality within its small dimensions because Piero could put design to work through adjustment and measurement and balance, through the application of abstract principles.

Other exhibits in the little gallery are "Portrait of a Doge," by Gentile Bellini, "Madonna, Saints and Angels," by Francesco di Giorgio," and "Adoration," by Fra Angelico.

Incoming Films

"Cover Girl," with Rita Hayworth and Gene Kelly, at the State and Orpheum, beginning Thursday.

"Desert Song," with Dennis Morgan and Irene Morgan, at the Metropolitan starting Thursday.

"Jane Eyre," with Joan Fontaine and Orson Welles, at the Keith Memorial beginning Friday.

Efrem Zimbalist Returns to Play In Symphony Hall

Somewhat on the order of the genteel, Efrem Zimbalist gave an exhibition with his violin in Symphony Hall before a large and responsive audience yesterday afternoon, Seymour Lipkin acting an assisting part at the piano. Mr. Zimbalist seems to have let go most of the Russian traits he brought with him as a young man to America; and far from falling from one kind of ruggedism into another, he seems to have outgrown individualistic notions altogether, and to have become quite an exquisite.

No rough stuff whatever about his recital; he even handled the Tzigane of Ravel, which he perhaps designed as his principal piece, in the most refined and elegant fashion. He fairly pushed it to a level with that politest of violin studies, the "Poème" of Chausson, with which he paired it on the program.

Faithful, as was to be hoped and expected, to his old school, he presented the Concerto in A minor of Glazounov, which obligingly allows the soloist the big end of the display; and no artist can be anything but nice-mannered in interpretation of the fluent, graceful melody of that composer. Of more appealing content was the Concerto in C minor of Cimarosa, arranged by Benjamin, yet all in the Zimbalist mood of placidity and decorousness.

Charming were a couple of exercises of the violinist's own composing—Tango and Fantasy of Rimsky-Korsakov's "Le Coq d'or."

W. P. T.

Lisa—Graphic House

Stella Adler, Sidney Blackmer, and Ralph Bellamy

Rehearsal shot of "Pretty Little Parlor," coming to the Wilbur on Monday, March 28.

Witold Malcuzynski Makes Local Bow in Jordan Hall

By Winthrop P. Tryon

To see a figure come forward on the platform of Jordan Hall, a full-length portrait of the mid-nineteenth century stepping from the frame, was to make acquaintance with Witold Malcuzynski, the pianist, on Saturday afternoon. Brow of Daniel Webster, a striking apparition, indeed, for a moment; but presently viewed in profile, just another musician at the keyboard.

Yet something about the first impression stuck. Here, surely, was a return of the artistic period of 100 years ago.

Notion again dispelled when playing began of the Bach Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue. The style of performance was by no means of time gone, but rather of days to come. Far from being old-fashioned, it was in advance of date; particularly in point of swift and precise execution. The chord colorings of the Fantasy were never before, it seemed, set off against one another with such distinctness; and as for the subject and the counter themes of the Fugue, were they ever more clearly outlined, more sharply contrasted, or more intelligibly developed?

Here was Bach rationalized to the finest point of accuracy and to the highest pitch of conviction; in other words, Bach completely modernized. That is speaking, however, of one lone old classic and Mr. Malcuzynski's manner with it; and if he proved himself a man of tomorrow in regard to technical considerations and at the beginning of his recital, he soon put himself back with pianoforte tradition as handed down from the former '40's. For the afternoon was devoted in the main to the music of Chopin, as though Chopin were the composer who masters the piano as a means of expression in tone beyond everyone else.

Mr. Malcuzynski, applying his rationalizing powers to interpretation of the Chopin Sonata in B flat minor, op. 35, put form into that work in a way to make conventional treatment of it seem dull. Remarkably, this sonata contains a Scherzo; and who like Mr. Malcuzynski can make a listener believe it? The Marche Funèbre with him has beauty, truly enough, but beauty and elevation as an episode rather than as being the whole thing.

Did Chopin have any humor in his constitution? Hear Mr. Malcuzynski play the Scherzo in B flat minor.

Openings Tonight

At the Plymouth—"Chicken Every Sunday," new comedy by Julius J. and Philip G. Epstein, based on a novel of the same name by Rosemary Taylor, presented by Edward Gross, with a cast that includes Mary Philips, Rhys Williams, Frank M. Thomas, Katherine Squire, Hugh Thomas, and Jean Gillespie.

At the Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace." Joseph Kesselring's comedy melodrama presented by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse with Bela Lugosi to head a cast that includes Jean Adair, Jack Whiting, and Ruth McDevitt.

On the Stage

Beginning with the performance this evening at the Wilbur, Nicholas Joy will take over the role of John Deacon January in "Mrs. January and Mr. Ex." He will be featured in a cast which stars Billie Burke and Frank Craven. Mr. Joy appeared in Boston last season with Miss Burke in the try-out engagement of "This Rock."

♪ ♪ ♪

A performance of "Rackety Packety House" on Saturday morning, March 25, in addition to the Saturday afternoon performance is announced by the Children's Theater of the Boston Tributary Theater. Performances will be at Huntington Chambers Hall.

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It is expected that Gertrude Lawrence and Jimmy Durante will soon go overseas as USO entertainers.

Art Calendar

Boris Mirski Art Gallery, 105 Charles Street—Water colors and oils by Lawrence Kupferman. Through April 1.

Boston Public Library—Solo exhibition of etchings and drypoints by Arthur Heintzelman. Through March 25.

Chandler & Company, Eighth Floor—Exhibition of "Tomorrow's Masterpieces."

Charles D. Childs, 169 Newbury Street—Exhibition of American paintings and prints.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Elizabeth H. T. Huntington. Through April 5.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Flower paintings. Through March 24.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Exhibition of wood carving and brush drawings by Mary Ogden Abbot. March 25. Shadow box flower pictures by Anne Burrage. Through April 1.

Guild of Boston Artists Galleries, 162 Newbury Street—Recent water colors by William Jewell. Through March 25.

N. E. Museum of Natural History, Boylston and Berkeley Streets—Drawings by Marta Adams.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street—Exhibition of handmade silver, pottery, textiles, leather and other objects. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sundays.

Twentieth Century Association, 8 Joy Street—Tempera paintings by Harold F. Lindergreen. March 24-April 24.

Fogg Musuem of Art, Harvard University—"Washington, Franklin, Lafayette." Through April 2. Paintings and drawings by David and Ingres. From the bequest of Grenville Lindall Winthrop; Exhibition of sculptures and drawings by Rodin.

Museum of Fine Arts—Fifteen Hundred Years of China's Painting. Through May 7. Water colors by William Blake; selections from the Elizabeth Day McCormick Collection of European and Near Eastern embroideries; water colors by American artists. Museum hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sunday; closed Monday.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Pittsfield: The Berkshire Museum—March exhibition: "Survey of American Drawings." lent by John Davis Hatch, Jr.

Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—European and American paintings (circulated by Museum of Modern Art). Through April 2.

Winchester: Winchester Art Association—"Maps from the collection of Ernest Dudley Chase." Through March 29.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Shipmates Ashore. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

London—6:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—"What's Mine is Yours." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.15 meg., 48.7 m.

Guatemala—10.45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—The American Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes: Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 19 m.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace." By Joseph Kesserling. Starring Bela Lugosi. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Chicken Every Sunday." by Julius and Philip Epstein. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Follow the Girls," new musical comedy by Guy Bolton and Eddie Davis. Starring Gertrude Niesen, Frank Parker and Irina Baronova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Mrs. January and Mr. Ex," by Zoe Akins. Starring Billie Burke and Frank Craven. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Fridays at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Copley-Plaza Hotel, Sheraton Room—First in the series of Operalogues by Boris Goldovsky. 4:30.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Lecture recital on "Shostakovitch and the New Russian Music," by Nicolas Slonimsky, pianist. 12:30.

New England Mutual Hall—Last concert of the season by the Chromatic Club of Boston. Dorothy McNeil, soprano; Gretchen Cook, harpist; Sophia Jacynowicz, pianist. 10:45 a. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"What a Woman." Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Henry Travers. 1:50, 4:55, 8.

Fenway—"The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte, Farley Granger. 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "My Best Gal," Jimmy Lydon, Jane Withers. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"Hat-Check Honey," Grace McDonald, Leon Errol. 11:21 a. m., 2:24, 5:27, 8:30. "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:33, 3:36, 6:39, 9:52.

Kenmore—"True to Life," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 3, 6:10, 9:30. "Somewhere in France," Constance Cummings. 1:10, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:35. "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haynes, Lynn Merrick. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland, Jon Hall, Warner Baxter. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Modern—"North Star," Walter Huston, Anne Baxter. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Billie Burke. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45.

Paramount—"The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte, Farley Granger. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25 6:25, 9:20. "My Best Gal," Jimmy Lydon, Jane Withers. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—"Nine Girls," Ann Harding. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 7:45, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50.

Scollay—"Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 7:55.

South Station Theater—"Caribbean Romance," "This Is America," "Ozark Sportsman," "Unusual Occupations," "The Pin Aces," "The Three Stooges Return," "Red Hot Riding Hood," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—"Pigeons," Eric Blore in "Caribbean Cruise," "The Modern Prison," "Merchant Marine Band," "A Pup-petoon," "Furlough Fun," "Popeye," "The Anzio Beachhead," "World News," Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"North Star," Walter Huston, Anne Baxter 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland. 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Washington Street Olympic—"The Miracle of Morgan's Creek." 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:35. "Government Girl," 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "North Star," Anne Baxter, D. Andrews. "Government Girl," Olivia De Havilland. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Crime School," Humphrey Bogart. "Girls on Probation," Jane Bryan. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "The Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone.
Regent: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. "Calaboose," J. Rogers, Noah Beery, Jr.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "The Kansan," Richard Dix. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Phil Baker. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, J. Parker.
Coolidge Corner: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haynes.
Cleveland Circle: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Phil Baker. "Where Are Your Children?" Jackie Cooper, 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland, 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt.
University: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 2:05, 5:15, 8:30. "Mail Call." 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "The Heat's On," Mae West, Victor Moore. "O, My Darling Clementine."
Codman Square: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson.
Franklin: "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne. "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 3:25, 9:15. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont. 1:48, 7:38.
Park: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "The Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Bryan Ahern. "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. "The Heat's On," Mae West, Victor Moore.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "None Shall Escape," Alexander Knox, Marsha Hunt, 2:30, 8:15. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haynes, Lynn Merrick. 1:38, 4:51, 8:04. "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 2:53, 6:06 9:19.
Mystic: "The North Star," Walter Huston, Anne Baxter. 3:05, 8:15. "Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary. 1:55, 7, 10:05.
Maplewood: "Rookies in Burma," Alan Carney, Wally Brown. 2:02, 8:02. "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 3:19, 9:19.
Orpheum: "She's for Me," David Bruce, Grace McDonald. 2:20, 8:05. "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 3:25, 9:10.
Strand: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 3:15, 8:20. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The North Star." Anne Baxter, Walter Huston. "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland, Sonny Tufts. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. "The Cross of Lorraine," Gene Kelly.
Fellsway: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. "Top Man," Donald O'Connor.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "The Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway.

NATICK—Colonial: "North Star," Walter Huston, Anne Baxter. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Where Are Your Children?" Jackie Cooper, Gale Storm. "The Ghost Ship," Richard Dix. 2, 8.
Strand: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. "March of Time No. 6." 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Happy Land," Don Ameche. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders, Marguerite Chapman. 2:09, 7:54. "Around the World," Kay Kyser, Joan Davis. 3:36, 9:21.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell. "The North Star," Walter Huston. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland. "Something About a Soldier."
Coolidge: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. Phil Baker. "The Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly, Sir Cedric Hardwicke.

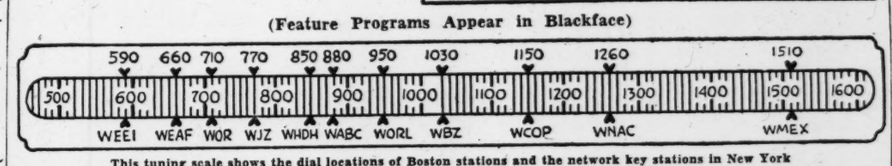
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Thousands Cheer," all-star cast. "Pall In," William Tracy, J. Sawyer.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6:30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical program	News; Musical program,	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Cowboy Trio	News report	Musical pgm; Weather.	News comments	
7:30	Music; Var'y: News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	"The King's Men"	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	ship Service
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore: Music	Church in the Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	"Hannah"; News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	**School of the Air:**	"The Breakfast Club"	"Modern Romances"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	**Gateways to Music**	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
10:00	Valiant Lady	"Sweet River"; drama,	Lora Lawton: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Jane Underwood, news
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman
10:30	"Open Door"; sk.	Fishermen's program	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	'Sinking of Scharnhorst'	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill",	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Organ recital
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"	Spotlight Revue	"Music for You"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott: Talk	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens,	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	"Dude Ranch"; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers: music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hank Lawson's Variety	Drama and Music
1:00	'Life Beautiful'; sk	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	'Ma Perkins'; sk.	"Danny Cavanaugh"	kov's Orch.; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Danny Cavanaugh"	Carl Caruso, news	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Treasury Star Parade
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk	Fishermen's program	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Cedric Foster, news	"America Sings"
2:00	Serial drama	"Listen, Milady"	"Guiding Light"; dr.	News; Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time, with
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, foods	"Today's Children"; dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Marguerite Porter
2:30	We Love & Learn	Ladies, Be Seated	"Light of the World"	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk	Ladies, Be Seated	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News reports
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Mystery Melodies
3:15	Across Caribbean	"WACS You Know"	'Ma Perkins'; sketch	Concert orchestra	Mystery Melodies
3:30	News; Snapshots	Music of the United	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry's Cowboys
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Nations: Recordings	'Right to Happiness'; sk	Variety show with or	"Kick Conga"
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Glen Miller's Or.
4:15	Guest stars: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody
4:30	'Books & Victory"	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	"Full Speed Ahead";	Jimmy Murray Minstrel
4:45	Defense: "Date"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Emery Deutch's Orch.	Duke Ellington's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; Shep Field's Or.
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews"; dr.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	"Follies"; Music	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	'American Women'	'Capt. Midnight'; sketch	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	"Review"; Music	Musical program	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Meet Mr. Jones"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; Songs	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 **J Harsch**	Waltz Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"Let Yourself Go"; Com-	**Fred Waring's Orch.**	**Fulton Lewis, Jr., news**	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	**Harry James's Or.**	edy; Milton Berle, m. c.	**J. W. Vandercook, news**	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30	**American Melody**	"The Symphonette" with	**Ronald Colman; Martha**	"Confidentially Yours"	**Roundtable: Should U. S.**
7:45	Hour: songs; or	M. Piastro, cond.	**Scott: Girl of the Road**	Fred Lang, news	**Join Federation of U N**
8:00	'Big Town'; drama	"Watch World Go By"	Ginny Simms: inter-	"Strings With Wings"	Studio speaker
8:15	'Big Town'; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner;	"A Date With Judy"	'Pick & Pat Time'; Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	comedy; or.; News	guest, Fred Allen	"A Date With Judy"	Small; Vincent Lopez	"Music Hour"
9:00	Burns and Allen:	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15	Rita Hayworth	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	"Believe It or Not"	"Music Hour"
9:30	Report to Nation:	Frankie Master's Orch	Fibber McGee & Molly'	**American Forum of Air:**	"Music Hour"
9:45	Quentin Reynolds.	Dance orchestra: Drama	Fibber McGee & Molly'	**'To What Extent Should**	"Music Hour": Olympics
10:00	**Norman Corwin dr**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Bob Hope Variety Show	**the OPA Be Changed?"**	vs Philadelphia Falcons
10:15	**"Lonesome Train"**	W. Lang: Dance orch	Bob Hope Variety Show	Sunny Skylar, songs	hockey game
10:30	**Rep. Jesse Wolcott**	"Meet Me in the Lobby"	Red Skelton and Co	**Sen. Styles Bridges**	News service
10:45	Treasury Parade	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Red Skelton and Co	Music: Weather	Reception to Col. John
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	J. Carew
11:15	"Unrationed Jam",	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Weather; Hum & Strum	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Freddie Martin's Orch.
11:30	Romance: "Farmer	Fishermen's program	**Words at War: Konrad**	**"Sinfonietta"; Arthur**	Day's End; music
11:45	**Takes a Wife"**	**Dance orch.; News**	**Heiden's 'Der Fuehrer'**	**Fiedler, guest cond.**	**Day's End; News**

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

ANNOUNCEMENT
64th SEASON—1944-1945—SYMPHONY HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor

24 Friday Afternoon Concerts—24 Saturday Evening Concerts

The soloists will include:
ROBERT CASADESUS, *Piano*
ZINO FRANCESCATTI, *Violin*
RUTH POSSELT, *Violin*
JASCHA HEIFETZ, *Violin*
VLADIMIR HOROWITZ, *Piano*
JESUS MARIA SANROMA, *Piano*
PIERRE LUBOSHUTZ AND GENIA NEMENOFF, *Duo Pianists*

GUEST CONDUCTORS
GEORGE SZELL, LEONARD BERNSTEIN, DIMITRI MITROPOULOS

Season tickets will be subject to a Government tax of 20% beginning April 1st. Tickets subscribed and paid for *in full not later than March 31st*, will be taxable at the present rate of 10%.

The Subscription Office is now open for renewals and new subscriptions for the Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday series.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE • ORPHEUM
AT STATE THEATRE ONLY! DOORS OPEN 11:15 A.M.
Margaret SULLAVAN, Ann SOTHERN, Joan BLONDELL & Other Stars
CRY HAVOC
plus "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case"
DOORS OPEN 9:15 A.M. 3rd SMASH WEEK
Spencer TRACY, Irene DUNNE
"A GUY NAMED JOE"
plus "MARCH OF TIME" "Post War Jobs"
GIVE MORE IN '44—RED CROSS

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Ginger ROGERS • Ray MILLAND
"LADY in the DARK"
Plus "Casanova in Burlesque"

KEITH MEMORIAL
Maria MONTEZ Jon HALL
ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES IN TECHNICOLOR
CO-HIT "HAT CHECK HONEY"
EVERY NIGHT JOHN KILEY at the ORGAN

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY
NOW
Darryl F. Zanuck's Rousing production of
'THE PURPLE HEART'
Plus "MY BEST GAL"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY PROVIDENCE SQ. KIRKLAND 4-4140
CARY GRANT JOHN GARFIELD DESTINATION Tokyo
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
THE NORTH STAR SPRINGTIME JOHNNY

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT—2 WKS. Beg. March. 28
"ALLAH IS PRAISED!"
The New Musical Comedy with
PATRICIA MORISON JOHN HOYSRADT MARY JANE WALSH JOEY FAYE
and A HAREMFUL OF DELIGHTFUL EYEFULS!
Evgs. (except Sat.) 50c to $3.30. Sat. Eves. 1.00 to $3.50. Wed. and Sat. Mats. 50c to $2.50. Plus tax.

COLONIAL • OPENS TONIGHT 8:30
Returning at Low Prices! Seats Now!
BELA LUGOSI
With the New York Cast
ARSENIC & OLD LACE
Evgs. 35c to $2.20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 35c to $1.65

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR • TONIGHT AT 8:30
RICHARD MYERS presents
BILLIE BURKE FRANK CRAVEN
MRS. JANUARY & MR. EX
New Comedy by ZOE AKINS
Staged by ELLIOTT NUGENT
"FULL OF LAUGHTER"—Herald
Mats. Wed. & Fri. 55c-$2.20. Eves. 55c-$2.75

PLYMOUTH 2 WEEKS OPENS TONIGHT
Edward Gross presents
CHICKEN

Watertown Woman's Club Celebrates Half a Century

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Fifty years of service to members and the community were celebrated today by the Watertown Woman's Club with a special luncheon at the Hotel Statler. It was a neat coincidence that the regular monthly meeting coincided in this fiftieth year with the date of the Club's founding.

On that March 20 in 1894, 30 women responded to the invitation of Mrs. Alice Silsbee to meet at her home if they were interested in forming a club. By the end of the year the Club had 164 members dedicated to "promoting social life and stimulating literary improvement among the women of all parishes in the town," and was admitted to the State and General Federations. Of the four charter members who served as Presidents only Mrs. Fannie E. Wiswell is living.

Ten charter members and nine past presidents were honored guests today, together with present and past presidents and district directors of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Whitfield W. Johnson, current head of the Club, called upon her predecessors to review the high lights of their administrations. Entertainment in the form of dramatic sketches was provided by Miss Mary Louise Hickey.

Club records disclose that home talent occupied a conspicuous place on early programs, the members giving book reviews and papers on travel, and foreign countries. Gradually the Club's score was expanded to include classes in current events, cookery, parliamentary law, and literature. By the turn of the century there was a flourishing book club, a choral class, and a dramatic group. Christmas parties for underprivileged children became an annual event about that time, a stamp savings system was introduced in the schools, also an art class, and a district nursing system was established in the town and supported by the Club until 1902 when the District Nursing Association was formed.

The second 25-year period began with World War I and emphasis was placed as it is again today on war service of many kinds. In 1926 the Club reached its peak membership of 500. One of its most ambitious community undertakings was an Industrial Fair in 1940, at which more than 100 Watertown industries were represented. This was followed by a series of "Go and See Trips" to some of the plants which led to a much better understanding of the community's economic setup.

A recent addition to Club activities is a juvenile delinquency committee, which is co-operating with Judge Sarsfield Cunniff of Waltham in a quiet, purposely unpublicized way to assist in bringing wayward girls back to a better sense of living.

Mrs. Johnson's co-officers are Mrs. Frank Singiser, First Vice-President; Mrs. Wilfred Walsh, Second Vice-President; Mrs. John P. Barren, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Phillip Munroe, Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. Pliny Berks, Treasurer.

D. A. R. Conference

New State officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be elected at the fiftieth State Conference of the Massachusetts Society, which opens at the Copley-Plaza tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Herbert Eugene McQuesten of North Andover, Vice-Regent, is the unopposed candidate for Regent.

After the formal nomination of candidates, the high light of the morning session will be the presentation of the D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrims, high school seniors, one of whom will be selected for the national award. Because of war conditions she will be presented with a $100 bond in place of the usual week's trip to Washington. Julius E. Warren, State Commissioner of Education, will address the Pilgrims, and the bond will be presented by Mrs. Russell William Magna, National Chairman of War Bonds and Stamps.

Following a memorial service at 2 p. m., delegates will hear talks by Mrs. Mary Douglas McKeige, National Co-ordinator of War Services; Dr. Charles S. McGown, President of International College, Springfield; and Mrs. Lemuel Sanford, Director of Hillside School, Marlboro.

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, will be the principal speaker at the evening dinner. The Wednesday morning session will be devoted to business and the presentation of the new officers.

Tuesday Programs

Women's City Club—Fletcher Steel, landscape architect, and Paul Dempsey, writer on gardening and an assistant professor at Massachusetts State College, will be guest speakers at the March Celebrity Morning, 11 a. m. Mrs. Frank H. Stewart will preside.

Wollaston Woman's Club — Defense Day speakers will be the Rev. Waitstill Hastings Sharp, whose subject is "Propaganda Talk and Fifth Column Activities in This Country," and Lieut. Ina J. Tracy, who will discuss "The Dangers of Loose Talk." At the Legion Post Building, 2 p. m.

Watertown Women Mark Club Anniversary

By a Staff Photographer

Hotel Statler Scene of Fiftieth Meeting

Among those who braved the blizzard to attend the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Watertown Woman's Club at the Hotel Statler this noon were, left to right, Miss Esther Dimick and Mrs. William H. Jones, both past presidents, and Mrs. Whitfield Johnson, president. Mrs. Jones conducted the memorial service.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Wards 6-10—Postponed until tomorrow.
Dedham — Postponed until tomorrow.
Weston—Today.

Storm Plays Havoc With Paper Drive

Opening of Greater Boston's intensified paper salvage drive was postponed today by storm conditions as officials remained undetermined about whether collections scheduled for tomorrow would be made.

George G. Hyland, Chairman of the Boston Salvage Committee said that if enough snow were cleared away today collections would be made tomorrow according to the Tuesday schedule, in Wards 6 to 10, which include South Boston and Roxbury.

Mr. Hyland said that if the men were able they would double up and make collections in Wards 1 to 5 which were scheduled for today. The drive is being sponsored by the Boston Salvage Committee of the Boston Committee of Public Safety.

Hope for 1,500,000 Pounds

Local salvage officials have prepared for the collection of 1,500,000 pounds of waste paper this week, the preceeds of which will be turned over to the Red Cross War Fund. Salvage Director Hyland hopes that $5,000 will be realized from the collection of paper and tin cans.

Governor Saltonstall has sent out an urgent message to all mayors and chairmen of Boards of Selectment throughout Massachusetts urging co-operation in the nation-wide drive to save waste paper for war purposes.

The Governor's message, which was made public over State police teletype, was in response to a telegram from Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, requesting that he bring to the attention of citizens the urgent need for increased waste paper salvage.

Should Do Even More

"I realize that many of our communities and most of our citizens have this problem very much in mind," declared the Governor, "but we must do more about it."

"In view of the immediate need in war production for the further salvage of waste paper for manufacture and packaging of war materials, I am asking each municipality in our Commonwealth immediately to take the following steps or to increase their activity if they are already carrying out these steps:

1. Provide maximum assistance to scheduled salvage committee collections of household newspapers, magazines and corrugated paper.
2. Give special consideration to servicing retail stores and commercial business properties to avoid loss of waste paper from these sources.
3. To take all possible steps either through order or through request to segregate salvable wastebasket paper from rubbish collections.
4. To take all steps possible to prevent destruction of salvageable paper on public dumps.
5. Make arrangements for collecting said waste paper and for transporting it to licensed dealers in order that it may be processed.

Servicemen 'Good Customers' Of the Boston Public Library

Servicemen in Boston have by now penetrated every part of the Boston Public Library, the most recently invaded sector being the Teachers' Room on the second floor. Established primarily as a reference department for local teachers and students, the Teachers' Room has become one of the many places where the Servicemen go for much of their information, often odds and ends of former civilian life information.

Not long ago, an Army lieutenant walked in looking for names and addresses of Harvard University graduates who were living in Virginia. Expecting to be shipped to Virginia shortly, he wanted to make sure he had plenty of school chums to look up and make contacts with. The department head pulled out the alumnae directory which has a complete record of local college and university graduates, and gave him enough names and addresses to keep the social part of his army life well filled.

Many servicemen already looking forward to the postwar era of education make use of the extensive directory of national and international schools which the department has on file. The directory has curricular information on all the educational institutions in the United States and most of the important foreign institutions.

Teaching Methods

When Fort Devens started its program of study and education for men, the officer in charge of the work came up to the Teachers' department and used the books dealing with methods of teaching in every major subject, to outline his teaching procedure. College students doing field work in education, plan their student teaching projects from this set of books.

The University Extension courses issued from Boston have a special reserve department where their books are kept for people who are following the courses. A collection of pictures supplementing the studies is available not only to students and teachers but to advertising and newspapermen who need historical or scientific illustrations for their work.

Besides the servicemen who come in for various kinds of information, and the ASTP students at Boston University who use the room for serious studying, often people of Boston and vicinity go in for bits of information they want.

Seeking Information

A short while ago, a 90-year-old woman requested a book giving an illustrative course in tailoring. The girl at the desk dug out a few books and sent the woman on her way with enough material to start her self-instruction tailoring course.

FBI men looking for information about schools that various people have attempted to use the local school directory for their information. Industrial and businessmen use the same directory to check on school references.

In possession of every text book used in Boston public schools, the Teachers' Room is a popular place for high school students who want their Latin lessons translated or their geometry problems solved.

The city of Quincy has loaned to the department the complete collection of John Quincy Adams' books, and much of the research work done on that era of Boston history is taken from this set. The collection, well-notated and cribbed in the margins, fills three complete rows of shelves on one side of the room, and contains old maps and stories of Boston, plus contemporary books of that time.

Open from 9:00 in the morning until 9:00 at night, the Teachers' Room, once a part of the Young People's Department, is quietly serving with efficiency the people who go to the Boston Public Library for educational aid.

Fourth Term Held Assured By Hannegan

A fourth term for President Roosevelt was seen as practically assured by Robert E. Hannegan, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who is in New England today on a "get acquainted tour" with Democratic leaders here.

The new head of the Democratic National Committee was scheduled to be in Vermont today. He will visit other New England States before returning to Boston to address the annual Jackson Day dinner at the Copley-Plaza Saturday night.

In Boston yesterday, where he conferred with Chairman William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, the youthful chairman said, "the sentiment for President Roosevelt appears stronger than it was for a third term."

The new head of the Democratic National Committee, who in many ways resembles former National Chairman James A. Farley—like Mr. Farley he neither smokes or drinks—said in his travels around the country he found little evidence of a "bolt" spirit.

Mr. Hannegan, minimized the significance of recent local elections which have gone Republican and have been construed by some as indicating a G. O. P. trend. He said that the party would stand on its record on both domestic and international issues. "Our record as a party in this great crisis justifies victory," he said.

The new head of the Democratic National Committee took over his important job on January 22, succeeding Postmaster General Frank C. Walker. He was formerly Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a post to which he was appointed last October by President Roosevelt.

R. I. Employment Off

Employment in the manufacturing industries of Rhode Island showed 8,671 workers less last month than a year ago, and was down one per cent from the previous month, according to William L. Connolly, Director of Labor.

Jungle Garden Awarded Flower Show's Top Prize

The Pan-American Jungle Garden by Alexander Heimlich of Woburn has won the highest award at the 73rd Spring Flower Show at Horticultural Hall and is proving top attraction to the record crowd attending the show.

Mr. Heimlich was awarded the coveted President's Cup of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. He also received the Gold Medal Certificate of the Horticultural Society of New York for his exhibit.

Filling one end of the large vaulted hall, this exhibit depicts a section of jungle beneath an overhanging cliff over which a 20-foot waterfall plunges into a boggy pool. Light barely penetrates through the tangled growth of tropical trees, vines and fallen branches, dripping with dampness. Rare orchids hang from the crotches of trees, exotic brilliant flowers bloom in the bog beside rotten stumps. Mistletoe, banana, palms and other tropical growth help to give one the illusion of stepping into a jungle in Central or South America.

More than 25,000 visited the Show during the first three days, including more out of town visitors than usual, according to Arno Nehrling, manager. And in spite of the wintry look of the landscape outside, the Victory Garden information booth was one of the busiest places in the Hall, he said. All this week the show is open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Awards made over the week end include:

The President's Cup of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the most meritorious exhibit awarded Alexander Irving Heimlich, Woburn, for a Pan-American Garden.

The Gold Medal Certificate of the Horticultural Society of New York awarded Alexander Irving Heimlich for the most beautiful exhibit, a Pan-American Garden.

The Gold Medal Certificate of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society awarded the Gardner Museum (John Sullivan, gardener), Boston, for the exhibit showing the highest standard of culture.

The George Holliday Memorial Prize awarded Stewart Johnson, gardener, for Mrs. Galen L. Stone, Marion, for an exhibit of pot plants (acacias) showing the highest standard of culture. (Restricted to private gardeners.)

The Massachusetts Department of Agriculture Prize for the best exhibit staged by a commercial grower in Massachusetts to Bay State Nurseries, North Abington, for an English Garden.

The Garden Club of America Bulkley Medal in Bronze for the most outstanding horticultural or educational exhibit to Will C. Curtis (Garden in the Woods), South Sudbury, for an All-American Garden.

Gold Medal Certificates and Cultural Certificates to Gardner Museum (John F. Sullivan, gardener), for cymbidium plants; to Adrian Frylink & Sons, Babylon, L. I., N. Y., and Sassenheim, Holland, for a display of daffodils; to Mrs. E. B. Dane (E. J. Hannington, gardener), Brookline, for a group of orchids; to Mrs. Galen L. Stone (Stewart Johnson, gardener), Marion, for an acacia grove; to Albert A. Hulley, Middleboro, for a clematis garden; to Will C. Curtis (Garden in the Woods), for an All-American garden.

Gold Medal Certificate—To Edwin S. Webster (Peter Arnott) Chestnut Hill, for a group of orchids; to Frost & Higgins (Frank W. Sellner, landscape architect), Arlington, for a Chinese garden; to F. L. Carter & Sons, Tewksbury, for a cacti garden; to the Garden Clubs' exhibition committee for a decorative exhibit of azaleas; to Weston Nurseries, Weston, for a Russian garden; to Bay State Nurseries for an English Garden; to Alexander Irving Heimlich for a Pan-American garden.

Silver Medal Certificate and Cultural Certificate—To C. H. Lothrop, Lexington, for double snapdragons; to William T. Walke & Sons, Salem, for a group of amaryllis; to the American Orchid Society of Boston for a group of orchids; to Garden in the Woods for house plants.

Bronze Medal Certificate and Special Prize—To Runkle School (Grade V), Brookline, for a model of a Community Garden on River's Edge.

Cultural Certificates—To Weston Nurseries for shrubbery in the Russian garden; to Ruzicka's, Inc., Chatham, N. J., for roses, pink delight; to Mrs. E. D. Brandegee (George Hewitt, gardener), Brookline, for a group of clivias; to Edwin S. Webster (Peter Arnott) for Dendrobium Dearei.

Awards of Merit—To Cymbidium Balkis exhibited by Edwin S. Webster (Peter Arnott); to Brassolaeliocattleya Alice Kent, exhibited by Mrs E. B. Dane (E. J. Hannington); to New Yellow Daffodil Trumpet Gen. MacArthur, exhibited by A. Frylink & Sons, Inc.; to Cymbidium Eagle, exhibited by John F. Sullivan, Boston; to Carnation Salmon Virginia, exhibited by Paul F. Brigham, Westboro; to Carnation Elizabeth Rowe, exhibited by Patten & Co., Tewksbury.

Vote of Commendation to dark pink Hermost Carnation, exhibited by S. J. Goddard, Framingham.

First Class Certificates—To Cymbidium ceres superbissima, exhibited by Butterworth's Framingham; to Cypripedium Diana Broughton, exhibited by John S. Ames, North Easton; to Cattleya Edithe, exhibited by Mrs. E. B. Dane (E. J. Hannington).

Rotarians to Hear Agricultural Head

Massachusetts' Acting Commissioner of Agriculture Louis A. Webster, of Blackstone, a prominent orchardist and vegetable grower, is the scheduled speaker at the next regular luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Boston, at the Hotel Statler, on Wednesday, March 22, at 2:15 p. m. Mr. Webster is to speak on "The Importance of Our Agricultural Activity to the Average Citizen."

Freedom From Debt Reported At Many Maine Town Meetings

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 20—Maine town meetings suffered from absenteeism last week and the week before, but thinned ranks of voters conducted considerable emergency business, much of it in behalf of those too busy with war-plant work or service duties to attend.

Many Maine communities which are small in population found themselves facing the same problems as big war-production centers. Several of them passed curfew laws similar to those adopted by the large cities. An example was that passed by the shoe manufacturing town of Freeport, within commuting distance of the South Portland shipyards, where an ordinance was adopted making parents liable to maximum fines of $20 if their children under 16 are found on the streets unescorted after 9:15 p. m. Most Maine cities have adopted similar ordinances.

Another significant wartime trend in the Maine town meetings was the general absence of serious financial worries. In fact, many Maine towns were able to report themselves debt free for the first time in many years, while some had nothing to enter under care of poor costs.

With equipment purchases out of the question because of priorities and manpower lacking for local improvements, many communities found themselves with reserve or sinking funds which probably will not be spent this year. Sizable Red Cross donations and investments in war bonds resulted.

One of the more fortunate communities is Union in Knox county, with little more than 1,000 population, which has been free of debt for many years. This community devoted much of its town meeting time to discussion of disposal of an $80,000 fund left by the estate of the late Francis Thompson of Arlington, Mass., a summer resident. A committee was named to administer the fund which will be used for construction and maintenance of a community building.

In many of the towns voting attendance was only between 10 and 20 per cent of total voting strength. The thinned ranks were reminders to many communities to erect honor rolls of men in service, and as a result hardly a Maine town will be without a prominently displayed honor roll this year.

One of the most vital problems faced by the small communities was what to do about its schools, with teachers in many cases impossible to obtain. While an occasional community voted to close a school or two and transport its pupils to a near-by community, there was noted in most of the meetings a determination to keep local schools open. Some communities even voted to reopen schools which were closed last year.

Many a housewife who has not been behind a teacher's desk in 10 years or more has been prevailed upon to return to the schoolroom, all despite the belief of State Department of Education officials that consolidation is the best policy.

Most communities show deep pride in their schools, however humble, and efforts at consolidation frequently serve only to stimulate rivalry between neighboring communities in their efforts to keep their schools up to par. Meanwhile, scores of young male teachers are receiving notice ordering them to appear for army induction.

Up on the Aroostook County-New Brunswick border the tiny town of Weston voted to give $150 to the inter-denominational Grand Lake Church, which is just a dollar apiece for each of its 150 inhabitants. It also voted to donate wood for heating the church.

Spring Is Hailed By Heaviest Fall Of Snow of Season

Continued from Page 1

land early this morning, piling up at the rate of an inch an hour.

James E. Lawrence, Maintenance Engineer of the State Public Works Department, said that from 350 to 400 plows were keeping highways open satisfactorily all over the State. About 1,000 men were on the job early this morning.

The storm resulted in the closing of schools in most Greater Boston communities.

Spring came a day early this year because of the extra day in February. Usually spring checks in on March 21.

Looking back over the years and late snowstorms, Mark Nesbitt, Associated Meteorologist at the U. S. Weather Bureau, said that some of the biggest storms have fallen in April. He cited a storm in April of 1821 which blankted the city with three feet of snow and piled drifts even higher. The storm prevented a quorum from reaching the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

48-Hour Week Asked

A compulsory 48-hour week in the cotton-rayon weaving industry has been asked of the War Manpower Commission by the Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Back Bay Group To Hold Election

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Back Bay Association will take place Saturday evening, March 25, at the Hotel Lenox.

The slate prepared by the Nominating Committee to be voted upon includes: for President, David W. Guiry, Manager of Brooks Brothers; for Vice - President, Richard H. Blaisdell, President of Bryant & Stratton School; for Treasurer, J. Robert Bentley, Manager of the Copley Square Branch of the State Street Trust Company; for Directors, Page Browne, Manager of the Park Square Building; Edward W. Heidt, optician; Clarence Howell of Howell Brothers; George McIntire, manager of the National Shawmut Bank, Park Square Building; Walter E. Seaver, manager of the Hotel Lenox; J. Henry Smith, Treasurer of the Paine Furniture Company; and Fred G. Tessin of Charles W. Homeyer & Company.

After the business meeting scheduled for 6 p. m., a program of entertainment, including dinner and dancing, has been arranged for members and guests.

Give the boys first chance at Long Distance

It means a lot for a boy in the service to talk to his friends and family back home. Usually the best time he has to do that is in the evening.

How about giving him a break by not using Long Distance from 7 to 10 P. M. unless it is absolutely necessary?

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

"GIVE 7 TO 10 TO THE SERVICE MEN"

German Army Faces Collapse as Russians Smash Way Across Bessarabia

Continued from Page 1

sia and the Balkans, Pravda declared.

After taking the German fortress of Kremenets in the west and crossing the Dniester River in the south, Soviet forces faced the immediate objective of clearing the Germans out of the Ukraine.

The Russians' three Ukrainian armies wheeled in a southwesterly direction along a 500-mile front from the high hills of the Western Ukraine to the coast of the Black Sea, gradually folding back the entire German force in Southern Russia.

Kremenets, where the Germans had converted an ancient fort into a modern base, was taken March 19 by a quick encircling maneuver. The Russians were pressing on toward Lwow 70 miles to the west.

A dispatch to Pravda said the rough terrain in this sector, which abounds with forests, swamps, streams, and hills, together with spring floods, caused "unheard of difficulties" for an advance, but that swift flank attacks were overcoming one enemy base after another.

In the center of this front, the Russians laid siege to Mogilev-Podolski on the Dniester River 40 miles from the Rumanian border, on the Pruth, with the city already outflanked by a crossing of the Dniester to the southeast.

At the eastern end, the Soviets swept on toward Odessa, where only a single line of retreat into Rumania was left to the Germans.

Nazis to Construct Second Atlantic Wall

By the Associated Press

Madrid, March 20

Field Marshal Gen. Karl Gerd von Rundstedt, German Commander in Western Europe, has ordered the immediate construction of a second "Atlantic Wall" to strengthen the first line of fortifications set up to oppose the coming Allied invasion advices from France said.

With the evacuation of 500,000 French men, women, and children from the Mediterranean coast of France already completed, more workers have been poured into southern France to rush completion the unfinished leg of the Mediterranean fortifications between Sete and Cape Cerbere on the French-Spanish frontier.

Russian Forces Cross Dniester

As the Russians poured masses of men and equipment across the Dniester on bridges left intact by fleeing Germans, thousands of Rumanian civilians were reported evacuating villages in the path of the Soviet advance, and the British Radio appealed constantly to Rumania to desert its German ally.

The Russian advance apparently confronted the Nazis in the Odessa sector to the southeast with the threat of a major debacle as the Russians headed for the Danube estuary in an effort to wall off the Nazis' line of retreat into Lower Rumania.

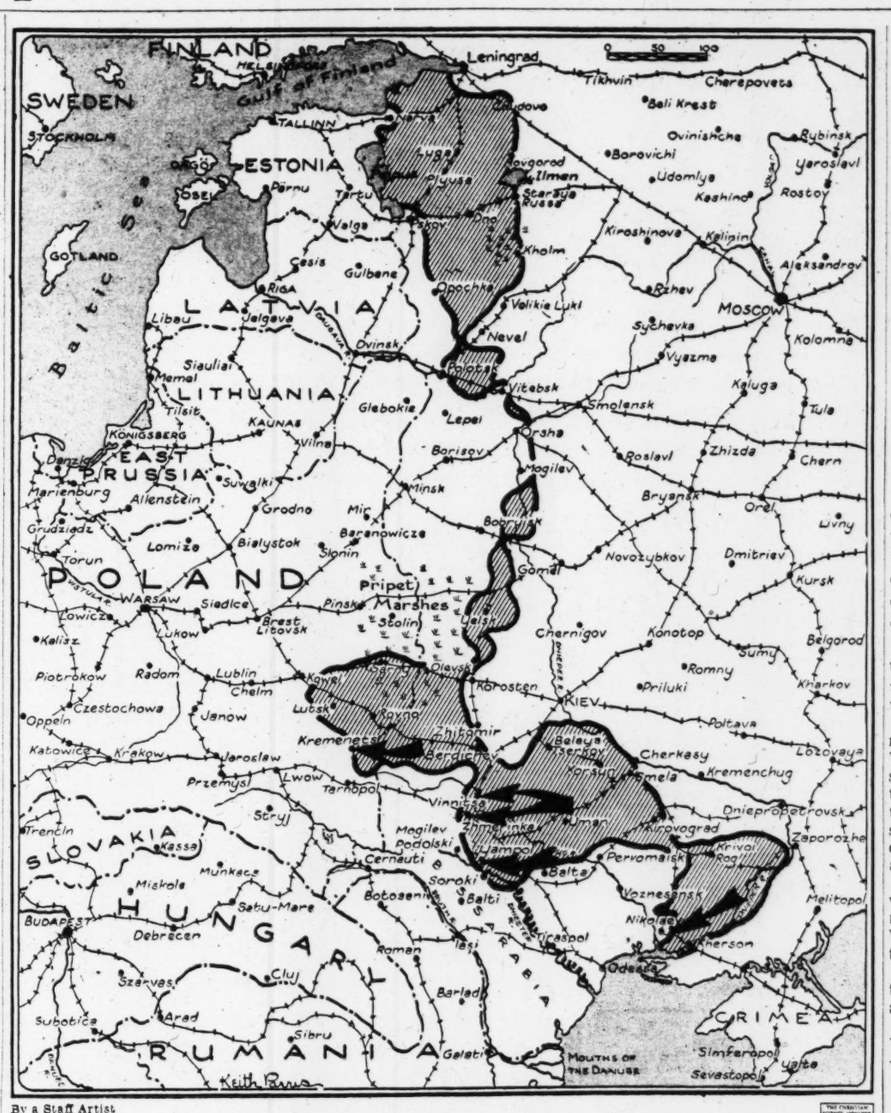
The German-controlled Scandinavian Telegraph Bureau quoted front-line reports to Berlin as saying that the Russians also had nearly completed preparations for a big new offensive on the northern front, which has not been mentioned in Soviet communiqués since the Red Army several weeks ago was reported besieging the rail hub of Pskov, gateway to the Baltics.

The March 19 Soviet communiqué announcing the triumphant culmination of the winter campaign said that 355 localities were taken in the past 24 hours by the three Red armies smashing forward on a broad front from inside Old Poland down to the Black Sea.

The Second Ukranian Army reached the Dniester on a front of more than 62 miles, the bulletin declared. Among the 40 or more communities on the west bank listed as captured was the Moldavian district town of Soroki, near Yampol.

"The offensive of the Soviet units was so vigorous," the communique said, "that in a number of places the Germans had no time even to destroy bridges. The enemy was pressed back to the river and suffered enormous losses."

Moscow said the remnants of the reconstituted German Sixth Army, which had been reported almost entirely destroyed in the area northeast of the Black Sea port of Nikolaev, were fleeing toward Odessa. The fall of Nikolaev, almost encircled by the Third Ukraine Army, appeared near.



By a Staff Artist.

Russian Armies Regain Large Territories

Shaded section of map shows territory regained by the Russians since Jan. 1, 1944. Broken line at the south is the border of Bessarabia, which has now been crossed by the Russian Armies. Arrows indicate main gains of Red Army.

Air Over Europe:

American Bombers Strike Germany

American bombers, carrying forward the non-stop Allied aerial offensive against Hitler's continental fortress already battered by 20,000 tons of bombs in six days, struck targets in Southwest Germany.

The attacking fleet, described officially as of medium size—probably 250 to 500 bambers—dumped American bombs on the Reich homeland for the fourth time in the six-day, two-way offensive.

The British had kept the stream of two-way attacks going during the night.

From Italy, night-flying RAF heavy and medium bombers hit the German-held shipbuilding base at Monfalcone, northwest of the Italian Adriatic port of Trieste, while from Britain Mosquitoes blasted objectives in Central and Western Germany without loss.

These raids followed five strong punches landed on Germany and occupied territory on March 18 and 19 by American and British heavy bombers, swinging in from both Italy and Britain.

Available figures indicated that possibly 300 German fighters were downed in the March 18 and March 19 attacks.

A total of 479 enemy aircraft were shot down or destroyed during the week beginning March 13 in Allied operations from both Britain and Italy.

This total included 30 German fighters, which Allied headquarters in Naples said were destroyed in raids into Austria March 19 and two more destroyed by Mediterranean air forces elsewhere.

In two days, 246 German aircraft were destroyed in the Mediterranean theater, including a large number caught on the ground in March 18 raids on five Italian airfields.

American Marauders attacked the Creil rail center north of Paris and other objectives in France early in the morning with a Thunderbolt escort, it was learned authoritatively.

As these operations continued, the London Daily Mail said American four-engined bombers, flying the Atlantic within 10 days after leaving the assembly line, were pouring in at a rate "far outstripping any losses that may be incurred in any raid."

"The volume of traffic in one recent month was 15 times as great as a year ago," the newspaper quoted the chief of one American command as saying.

Vesuvius Stages Violent Eruption

By the Associated Press

Naples, Italy, March 20

Three streams of smoking molten lava crept slowly down the sides of Mt. Vesuvius last night after the famous volcano had erupted yesterday in its most violent display of activity in 34 years.

The lava wiped out 100 feet of the scenic railway winding around the mountain and the stream on the southern slope was reported within two miles of the village of Boscotrecase.

Some consideration was being given to the possibility of evacuating villagers should the activity continue.

Shortly after the eruption, an American soldier, Sergeant Fred C. Drake of Elmira, N. Y., drove to within 100 yards of the crater in a jeep so that Prof. Giuseppe Imbo of the Royal Vesuvius Observatory might determine the extent of the eruption.

Italy:

Nazis Reinforce Troops in Cassino

The Germans have succeeded in reinforcing their remaining strong points in Cassino, Italy, and have regained a hill to the west from Fifth Army troops in heavy fighting, allied headquarters announced.

On the town's southwestern fringe Allied infantry and armor continued to attack enemy forces holed-up in ruins in and around the Continental Hotel.

About 100 German prisoners were reported taken in the battle for the wreckage of the hotel, in whose ruins the Germans had installed two tanks. Allied armor moved March 19 against the hotel stronghold.

Fifth Army troops kept a firm hold on the railway station, a mile south of the town, although the Germans shelled it heavily with mortars and artillery.

The largest number of heavy bombers ever to operate from this theater took to the air March 19 when American Flying Fortresses and Liberators blasted Klagenfurt and Graz in Austria and Knin and Metkovic in Yugoslavia.

The British cruiser Orion shelled the Germans in the Littoria area of the Anzio beachhead in conjunction with Allied artillery fire. German guns there continued to lay down a harassing fire over the beachhead but Allied artillery fire drove off a small group of enemy troops that thrust at the western flank of the beachhead.

Light French naval forces also intercepted a German convoy somewhere in the Central Mediterranean, sinking three ships and probably a fourth.

Pacific:

Americans Tighten Grip on Admiralties

Capture of Lorengau and quantities of Japanese arms and equipment in the key Manus Island stronghold "completes the occupation of all vital areas in the Admiralties," Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué said.

The enemy gave way before veteran dismounted troopers of the 1st Cavalry Division and fled southward with the victors in pursuit.

The Japanese fiercely contested the Americans' advance through a bunker system which encircled the town. The cavalrymen with tank support destroyed 75 bunkers and American destroyers, firing from Seeadler Harbor, helped ground troops wipe out the last resistance.

Continuously the losers since Americans landed on Los Negros Island in the Admiralties on Feb. 29, the Japanese have "nothing left worth defending" in the islands, said a headquarters spokesman.

Control of the Admiralties gives the Allies two airdromes and a fleet anchorage in Seeadler Harbor, all approximately 700 statute miles southwest of Truk, the enemy's big naval and supply base in the Central Pacific. These advance points also are 1,300 miles from the Philippines.

Momote airdrome was captured the day of the landing on Los Negros, and Lorengau air strip fell to the Americans on March 16, the day after they came ashore on Manus Island, adjacent to Los Negros to the west.

On the Atlantic:

British Sloops Sink 6 U-Boats

A British Admiralty communiqué states that during operations which extended over 20 days in the North Atlantic recently sloops of the Second Escort Group under command of Capt. F. J. Walker, destroyed a total of six U-boats.

Toward the end of these operations the sloop Woodpecker was torpedoed and had to be taken in tow.

The Board of Admiralty announced that eight days later the Woodpecker foundered under the stress of heavy weather. The entire ship's company were safely transferred to other ships. The second escort group suffered no casualties during these successful actions.

First contact with the enemy was made in a position about 300 miles southwest of Ireland. The Wildgoose detected a U-boat between itself and the Magpie.

The two sloops were joined by the Starling, and all three ships attacked with depth charges.

Burma:

Japanese Strike Back at Stilwell

Japanese forces, in an attempt to regain the Hukawng Valley, where they had 4,000 casualties, struck back in a major drive.

The Japanese drive, which has carried across the Chindwin River at several points, apparently was directed against Imphal, Capital of the Indian State of Manipur, and at outflanking Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's American-Chinese forces to the north.

An Allied headquarters communiqué said that American and Chinese forces mopping up in the Hukawng Valley had outflanked a Japanese unit east of Jambu Bum, on the Mogaung Valley border, forcing enemy forces to resume their southward retreat.

General Stilwell's headquarters announced earlier that an estimated 4,000 Japanese were lost in the Hukawng Valley, where Allied forces occupied about 1,800 square miles of territory in 4½ months. The latest communiqué, reporting Allied successes on other Burma fronts, said West African troops counterattacking in the Kaladin Valley had thrown Japanese forces from a previously occupied position, and that new Allied gains had been scored in the Mayu Range sector of the Arakan front.

Imphal stands at the head of one of a limited number of approaches to India from Burma and beyond it lie the rail and river connections which bring supplies to the airports on the India side of the "hump" supply line to China.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Claim German Defeat

The 2nd and 5th Yugoslav Partisan Divisions heavily defeated German and Chetnik forces after several days of severe fighting along the Serbia-Bosnia border, a communiqué from the headquarters of Marshal (Josip Broz) said.

The precise location of the fighting was not given.

"In Slovenia, grim battles are being fought today at Novo-Mesto, Kocevje, and Lastva in the region east of the Italian frontier," the communiqué asserted.

Eire's Spokesmen Defend Position

LONDON, March 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, who recently turned down an American request that Axis diplomatic offices in Eire be closed, declared in a St. Patrick's Day speech that Eire exists as a nation because in past struggles its people did not "cede their rights or surrender their will."

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Robert Brennan, Eire's Minister to the United States, denied March 17 that there was successful espionage in Eire and declared that "the American Government must be grossly misinformed."

At a press conference at the office of the Irish Consulate General here, Mr. Brennan, announcing his remarks were the official expression of the Irish Government, said:

"The crisis came as a bombshell. Somebody blundered and it wasn't us."

Mr. Brennan had a prepared statement in question and answer form for reporters in support of the Irish contention that Axis spies had not operated successfully in Eire.

British Museum Gets Early Coin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An early English gold coin has been acquired by the British Museum, which goes straight to the top of its class as one of the earliest gold issue bearing the name of an English king. The name is that of King Peada who ruled in Mercia—what is now parts of Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire—from 655-657 A. D. He was also the first English king to adopt Christianity.

On the obverse of the coin in Runic letters are "Dn" and "Aug," which denote a Latin formula, and the head of the king. On the reverse is a Runic superscription and the words "Novianus P. F. Aug." What this means has not yet been decided.

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Soldier's Paper Aids Morale

SARDINIA, March 9. Delayed. (AP)—The only English-language daily newspaper in Sardinia is the sheet-mimeographed Daily News Summary edited by PFC. Hugh R. McLean of a B-26 Marauder bombardment wing public relations office.

Its circulation was extended, by request, to troops on near-by Corsica. That is a personal triumph for Private McLean and Lieut. Hampton Dunn, who started the paper. Both are former newspapermen, Private McLean a weekly editor from Sonora, Calif., and Lieutenant Dunn a Tampa, Fla., Times reporter.

When American air forces occupied Sardinian bases last fall, news was what they needed. They were fighting a war from which they felt isolated, for they couldn't find out how it was going elsewhere. Radios seldom are carried in barracks bags and Sardinia's only two newspapers were printed in Italian.

During the Tunisian campaign, Lieutenant Dunn edited a mimeographed daily for his unit, so as soon as he hit Sardinia he started his single-sheeter rolling off the mimeograph again.

By a Staff Artist

Printed on both sides, it contained condensations of all news he could pick up over the radio each night. It was a long, laborious process, but it paid huge dividends on the only subscription prices asked—the soldiers' appreciation.

Soon news hungry staffers from outfits heard of the Daily News Summary and asked Lieutenant Dunn to extend its circulation to their units. In a few weeks every Allied organization on the island, which is about 150 miles long and 50 miles wide, was reading it.

One especially satisfied subscriber, Lieut. Ge orge Pauly of Buffalo, N. Y., read the summary each night to the gun crews in his battery in their widely scattered emplacements over the battery communications system. A special service officer of another group read it to assembled air and ground crews each evening. Every unit posted copies on bulletin boards.

When hit by the same problem which pesters publishers back home, a paper shortage, the editor printed an SOS:

"Send us the paper and we'll furnish as many copies as you need."

Within a week 6,000 pieces of mimeograph paper appeared.

Whenever Lieutenant Dunn was away, Private McLean took over the job, parking the radio by his cot and taking notes late at night and early in the morning. After Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle commended Lieutenant Dunn for his work and he has moved to a higher headquarters job not long ago, the paper became Private McLean's baby.

An enlisted man, the opposite of the young officer in many ways, Private McLean saw eye to eye with Lieutenant Dunn on the importance of news for the soldiers. Moreover, his experience back on the Union Democrat, now being run by Mr. McLean, stood him in good stead.

And today marks the biggest feather in the Private's cap. By special request and special arrangement, the Daily News Summary will be flown each day, weather permitting, to Allied soldiers on Corsica.

Japanese Labor Is Placed Under 'Work-Rank' Discipline

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP) — Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo's cabineet has approved a drastic "work-rank" and punishment system placing Japanese industry on what is called a military-type basis, the Tokyo Radio said in a domestic broadcast March 19.

The radiocast, recorded by the U. S. Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, said the step was taken as part of a labor-strengthening program to obtain "on-the-spot responsibility." The broadcast compared the "work-ranks" to "the ranks for soldiers" and said "commanders in the first rank" had been invested with powers to punish their subordinates.

All factory personnel — from superintendents to the lowest workers—have been made subject to strict and severe punishment for failing to carry out their responsibility, the broadcast said. Moreover, it added, "a way has been provided" to punish an entire factory group for the dereliction of only one person in the group.

The broadcast did not specify exactly what was meant by punishment, but it said "labor punishment" would be exercised before "judicial punishment is meted out."

"As in the case of labor shirkers," the broadcast said, "special training and supervision will be strengthened."

The new Japanese announcement came almost simultaneously with the disclosure by Domei that the Tojo Government had decided to establish a woman's service corps, "in which women are required to serve one year."

Chinese Policing?

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20 (AP) —Commander Melvyn H. McCoy, who made a dramatic escape from a Japanese prison camp, expressed concern March 18 over the "very real possibility" that "benevolent politicians" will want to treat the Japanese as "blood brothers" at the end of the war.

"The only way to deal with the Japs," Commander McCoy said in press conference, "is to exterminate them.

"However, since this cannot be done, I believe that all the Japanese, those in this country, too, should be concentrated in Japan, all their armed services abolished and that they should be patrolled by police from other countries, preferably Chinese, with no opportunity to prepare for another war," he declared.

Akron Draws Master Postwar Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, March 20 — A master pattern for postwar planning is being drawn in Akron to provide an answer to that vital question, "After victory—What?"

In an outstanding example of organized community effort, there slowly is taking shape the broad outline of a postwar planning program to which Akron's area's industry and business officials, labor leaders, civic and all school officials as well as the general public are contributing their ideas.

Three of the groups which will have important places in the postwar planning picture already have gone to work, even before the general committee that is coordinating all efforts functions. The groups now at work include the local committee on economic development, covering industry; the construction-crafts unions of the American Federation of Labor for the building trades; and the city government, which is interested in revision of the municipal building code to meet postwar needs.

Sufficient information, already in the hands of the Committee for Economic Development, indicates that the postwar employment outlook in Akron is very favorable.

A survey of the planning in progress here shows that Akron is different from most great war production centers in one respect. In many industrial districts the first concern must be to get the factories converted to peacetime production. But to a great extent Akron can swing into peacetime production with little difficulty.

Mayor Charles E. Slusser has been working for some time quietly laying the groundwork for a general committee to co-ordinate postwar planning. On this over-all planning body, the Committee for Economic Development will have representatives to speak for industry, while others will come from labor organizations, city and county government, and merchants and commercial groups, also from veterans' organizations, churches, and schools.

It is to be a clearing-house committee for all types of postwar plans, Mr. Slusser explains.

A survey of postwar employment estimates of Summit County industry has been completed, and Robert H. Collacott, division manager of the Standard Oil Company here, County Vice-Chairman of the committee, says:

"The returns from our survey now point to a higher postwar employment figure in Summit County industry—including the aircraft and aviation production that came up during the war—than we had at any time prior to the war."

Bridges Finds No Excuse For Unions to Strike

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 20 (AP)—"There is no excuse for labor unions striking today," asserted Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, in an interview with the Salt Lake Tribune.

He decried John L. Lewis and coal strikes which he said were "definitely out of order." He also urged re-election of President Roosevelt and a Congress "which sees eye to eye with him."

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Russia's Intent Is Reported Only to Destroy Hitlerism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., March 20—Russia, opposing dismemberment of Germany, openly intends to destroy the Hitler regime, as distinct from the German people, according to Jesús Hernandez Tomás, former Minister of Education in the Spanish Republic.

Interviewed on his arrival from Russia, where he had spent four years in exile, Señor Hernandez is the latest addition of note to the large colony of Spanish refugees in Mexico. While in Spain, he was a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and while in Russia was correspondent for South American newspapers.

He crossed the Pacific on a Russian fishing boat with his wife and child several months ago, only to be detained in Portland, Oregon, by U. S. Immigration authorities for extensive questioning, and because he had no transit visa.

The detention was occasion for extensive publicity as it was taken as a test of the State Department's attitude toward Spain. Customarily, transit visas are waived for personages of Señor Hernandez's stature.

"We were received as enemies and as persons proceeding from an enemy country," Señor Hernandez has been quoted as saying with regard to his arrival in Portland.

After a delay of about two weeks, right to pass through the country was granted.

Because of his excellent opportunities for observing Russia in the war, Señor Hernandez was questioned by this correspondent on various attitudes in the Soviet today which are of interest to the American public. He answered the questions in writing.

In answer to a question on the Russian attitude toward treatment of Germany in the peace, he stated, that the decision affecting the whole postwar world must result from joint agreement and not on the initiative of only one. Soviet Russia no doubt, desires Germany to be despoiled of territories annexed in this and other actions of pillage during history, and will demand just war reparations and adoptions of measures to prevent Germany's exploiting other people in the future and nothing more.

Reports of Russian intention to annihilate Germany are lies, he declared.

Asked what Russia fears most from her Allies—"softness" toward Germany or attempts to reestablish a "cordon sanitaire,"—he answered that Russian citizens desire more energetic action against Germany.

He opposes a "cordon sanitaire" of nations against Russia.

The concession to the 16 federated Republics to enter into direct relations with foreign states will contribute, no doubt, he stated, to the successive amplification of relations with the rest of the world by each state of the U. S. S. R., and by the Union as a whole. The decision can be interpreted only as testimony of a firm decision to develop collaboration with the rest of the world. It has excited comment by some sources little friendly to the U. S. S. R. as a stratagem to "bolshevize the peace"; but these predictions, he said, bear the stamp of Berlin.

The decision was natural, he continued, because in number of inhabitants, territory involved, level of industrial and agricultural production, and cultural growth, most of the 16 Republics can compare with various countries of Europe and America.

As for the Russian attitude toward Poland, he favors the official Russian inclination to accept the Curzon Line as a starting point for bargaining.

He said; "the Russian Orthodox Church is a faithful collaborator with the Soviet Government in the task of defeating the enemy and the defense of the country is above all private interests. The Russian Orthodox Catholic may or may not admit the Soviet Regime as the best; but before the invader he has not hesitated to sacrifice his life for the liberty of his native land. For this the Russian Orthodox Church is not solely responsible but it has participated in the exploits of the Soviet people in defense of their country."

North Dakota Republicans Indorse Nye Renomination

BISMARCK, N. D., March 20 (AP) —North Dakota Republicans, in state convention here March 18 indorsed United States Senator Gerald P. Nye for renomination in the June primary.

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Mail-Order Catalogues Geared To Times but Full of Interest

By Grace Miller

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 20—Chuck full of human interest, mail-order catalogues geared to the times are making their way to farm and small-town homes in the north, south, east, and west. The mail-order people call such distribution a "run." And when its run has ended, says just one of these merchandise distributors, approximately 7,000,000 catalogues will have been delivered. Seven million from just one mail-order house.

This particular catalogue [Sears, Roebuck & Co.] has been reduced one-half pound in weight. The reason—to save freight-car space. On 7,000,000 copies, that means, of course, a saving of 3,500,000 pounds.

All the catalogues have fewer pages this year, partly because there's less merchandise to sell, and partly to co-operate with the Government's paper-saving campaign.

Less Furniture

The biggest drop in pages, according to Montgomery, Ward & Co., is in furniture. It took up 134 pages last year. Today it occupies 33.

Curtains and draperies come next. Factories that normally make curtains for homes are making chemicalized nets for the armed forces—mosquito netting, for instance, for soldiers in the tropics.

But if you can't find something you wish in a catalogue, you may be able to find it in a retail store, Montgomery Ward points out. A manufacturer, it says, might have 100 dozen pieces of a certain merchandise. But mail order catalogues just wouldn't be interested. They couldn't be. They go to millions of people, and need 100,000 dozens of the things they list.

"Another thing," says Montgomery Ward, "we're sticking to our policy of sending only good quality merchandise to our mail order customers. There would be opportunities to pick up merchandise that doesn't come up to our standards, but we would rather keep such things out of the book."

And probably you know the things that mail-order catalogues normally sell — everything from furniture and farm machines to bees and baby chicks; from hog houses and hog-pen feeders to hair bows, clothing, juniper trees, diamonds, and saw mills. Some things are missing today. But many remain.

There are colorful pages of dresses and costume accessories that in appearance vie with the products of boulevard shops. And they should. The designer for one mail-order house is well known on Ffifth Avenu.e

The catalogues "chat with their customers."

Mindful of the paper shortage and its needs, Sears, Roebuck tells farmers how their woodlands can help, and at the same time increase farm income. The advice is approved by the War Production Board, and cautions: "Leave younger trees—do not strip the woods—clear cutting or heavy destructive cutting destroys the stand."

Another page gives advice on making automobile tires last. Elsewhere, on a cheerful note, synthetic rubber garden hose is offered, but with a restriction to 50 feet.

And in the Sears catalogue scheduled for the Southern states, there's a special eight-page section devoted to saving the soil—to field terracing, gully control, and such—all presented in co-operation with the United States Soil Conservation Service.

Farm families in far-off places can join a "People's Book Club" by way of this catalogue too. And the farmer's son, or the hired man if he has one, can learn what he needs to know about buying a diamond.

Picturing some of the things missing from its lists this year—refrigerators, washing machines, electric sewing machines, radios, vacuum sweepers, and such, one catalogue says:

"They've gone to war, so you cheerfully put their purchase price into War Bonds." And then it paints a rosy picture of what's in the offing for you, in refrigerators, washing machines, sewing machines, radios, vacuum sweepers, et al, when peace comes.

King of Yugoslavia Marries

Distinguished gathering of Europe's royalty sees ceremony in London—Plans long opposed.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 20 — King Peter of Yugoslavia and Princess Alexandra of Grece were married here this afternoon in the presence of one of the most distinguished assemblies of royal relatives since the outbreak of the war.

[The Associated Press said the ceremony was performed in three languages—Greek, Serbian and English—by Archpriest Ristanovitz of the Serbian Church and Archbishop Germanos of the Greek Church.]

King George of Britain and King George of Greece were witnesses, while Queen Elizabeth, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, King Haakon of Norway, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duchess of Kent were among those present at the ceremony.

Royalty was well represented, but very few of the Yugoslavs in London—in fact, most of the members of the former Yugoslav Government were not invited and not even informed of this development. This is a clear indication of the rift existing between King Peter and his former political advisers and shows clearly that his marriage has long been a political issue.

Serbs Opposed Wedding

King Peter had many times during the past year suggested to his former ministers that his marriage should take place, but always had been opposed, especially by Serb members of his Cabinet. In fact, it can now be said that differences on this issue often clouded discussions on other issues which most persons would have considered of more vital importance to the future of Yugoslavia.

From the personal side, it is understandable that the young King should want to marry. This course also was strongly favored by some persons around him, especially those who saw in such an act a definite move toward stabilization of the monarchy. And it might be added that there was general approval of his bride, Princess Alexandra, among both proponent and opponent.

In fact, the issue was not regarding the fact of marriage or the choice of wife, but rather the occasion of the present wedding. Almost all leading Serbs here in London strongly favored postponement of the event till the end of the war, when it was hoped it would take place in a new Yugoslavia.

The main reason for this lay in their conviction that marriage at the present time would be quite contrary to the wishes of a majority of the Serbs at home, who would not welcome the wedding of their King at a time when the country was in the present turmoil and suffering and who naturally would have liked it to take place in Belgrade—especially as the wedding would be a great national festival.

New Links Seen

Some persons here undoubtedly will seek to see in this closer connection between the Yugoslav and Greek royal houses a token of closer postwar co-operation between these two countries. This certainly is desirable, but naturally depends upon a number of factors.

Most important of these is the extent to which the monarchy would be a rallying point for all Yugoslavia or even for Serbia.

King Peter, encouraged by certain advisers in his intimate circle, has chosen to make of his wedding a personal affair, when most his people would have preferred it to be a national festival. But the most important problem is that of the part which the monarchy can or will be allowed to play in the Yugoslavia of tomorrow, which will be driven and tossed by new social and economic forces as never before.

Under such conditions, there is regret among many well wishers of Yugoslavia that the King should have chosen to take this step just now. Most of them declare it is a step they could never imagine his father, King Alexander, taking, for whatever his faults, he certainly understood the Serb people.

Associated Press Radiophoto

Romance in the Royal Picture

King Peter of Yugoslavia talks with Princess Alexandra of Greece, whom he married March 20 in London in a quiet ceremony at the Yugoslav Legation.

Pattern of War in Europe Altered to Fit Soviet Drive

Continued from Page 1

have already crossed the Dniester on a broad front and are pushing forward swiftly elsewhere in the Ukraine and in Poland, is interpreted here as indicating that a new pattern for the war in Europe is now taking shape.

Only the broad outlines of this new pattern are discernible so far. The general picture is that of Germany, its erstwhile irresistible armies in process of being completely swept from Russian soil, falling back upon the fringes of the Greater Reich as the invasion hammers at Hitler's shrinking "Fortress" from east, south, and west.

Already the attack from the south and west is being stepped up in the air in preparation for the land battles.

In fact, the pattern of air war itself has altered. The sensational stage marked mainly by huge raids by day or night on some single target such as Berlin has begun to give way to widespread air attacks, still including big bomber raids on a single target, but also consisting of many varied raids on targets of all sorts—air fields, factories, lines of communication, and gun emplacements. It is as though the attack at one single point had now expanded to attack on a broad front in the air.

The increasing weight of bombing raids on targets in Austria by American bombers based in Italy are a significant sign of this new pattern. So are multiple raids by light, medium, and heavy bombers all along Northern France and Southwestern Germany, as well as the Low Countries.

In fact, a parallel could be drawn —although, of course, comparisons between such different battle spheres should not be pushed too far—between the new Allied air offensives in the South and West and the present stage of Soviet land offensives in Eastern Europe.

Hitherto the Red Army's remarkable advances from Stalingrad westward have, strategically speaking, been counteroffensives.

That is to say, their primary purpose was defense of Russia's own territory. This stage has now ended. With the Red Army across the Dniester in the south and nearing the old Curzon Line in Old Polish territory and on the borders of Estonia in the north, Stalin's troops are now in a postion to launch attacks which will be offensive in the fullest sense of that term.

The same thing is true of the air war in the south and west. Until recently it might be argued that these raids had strong defensive flavor since they were directed largely at smashing German industries which were producing the offensive weapons of the Nazi war machine.

More recently, however, the attacks have assumed a broader scope and are now much more nearly comparable to an artillery barrage which in land warfare nearly always precedes the launching of a major infantry offensive.

In addition, this new correlation of the air war in the West and South with the Soviet drives in the East there is another new strand being woven into the changing pattern of the European war.

This new element is composed of the first faint signs that the Nazis now perceive the inevitable approach of ultimate defeat.

The clearest indications of this are, of course, the attitude of Germany's satellites, such as Finland and Rumania, both of whom unquestionably are endeavoring to withdraw from the war, while Bulgaria and Hungary also undoubtedly would like to leave Hitler's sinking ship, though they see no means of doing so momentarily.

But apart from the obvious desire of the satellites to break away from the Nazis, from within Germany itself there are now coming signs that the hopelessness of the outlook is beginning to have its effect.

This means that probably for the first time since the war started, the soil of German morale is now ripe for intensification of political or propaganda warfare designed to capitalize the increasingly serious reverses of the Germany Army and Air Force.

New Jersey Bus Skids Off Bridge In Sleet Storm

PASSAIC, N. J., March 20 (AP)—A bus plunged from a bridge into the Passaic River during a sleet storm today and seven rescued occupants estimated that 9 to 30 other persons were inside the submerged vehicle.

The estimate of nine came from a boy, with adults putting the figure at 15 to 30.

Employees of a riverside factory making life rafts for the war effort tossed finished rafts out windows and into the stream to facilitate rescue work, while Nicholas Mulick of Wallington, a fellow worker, dove into the icy water and helped three survivors ashore.

Those saved were assisted from an emergency door.

Port of New York authorities started a derrick barge to the scene in an effort to raise the bus.

The bus had traveled the length of Passaic and was bound into Wallington and Wood-Ridge, site of a huge airplane engine plant.

Joseph E. Conlon, State Public Utility Commission President, said examination of records at the Wallington office of the Comfort Bus Line, operator of the vehicle, probably would yield an estimate of the number of persons ordinarily carried on the run.

Hungary

Continued from Page 1

taken over by the German-sponsored Iron Guard.

The German action is considered to be highly important, with an effect that reaches far beyond the borders of Hungary itself.

It is symptomatic of the difficulties which Germany is beginning to encounter in keeping its satellites in line.

Balkans Restless

As the Russians advance from the East—and as the threat of invasion from the West becomes hourly more intense—the Balkan nations have been driven by the realization that the German military and political machine may no longer hold together.

[Threats which were once capable, from Berlin, of Keeping the Balkan areas under the control of the swastika now appear to be proving less effective.]

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—The British Radio said today that an Ankara broadcast had announced the occupation of all strategic points in Hungary by German troops.

"According to the Ankara report, the German occupation of Hungary took place while the Regent, Nicholas Horthy, and his Commander in Chief were at Hitler's headquarters," said BBC.

"The Turkish report says they are believed to have refused Hitler's demand to resist the Russian advance.

"For the past 24 years, the Hungarian Radio has been broadcasting only German news."

Home Garden Big Business For Russians

Continued from Page 1

and weeded their gardens also under shellfire.

The main sponsors and organizers of the Victory Garden movement here, both locally and nationally, are the trade unions. A recent plenary meeting of the All-Union Trade Union Executive Committee called for a 20 per cent increase in total gardening acreage this year as compared with last year and a campaign has been launched to improve cultivation methods, increase yields, and introduce a greater variety of vegetables.

Improved types of seed are being provided as well as fertilizers. The over-all goal is to achieve a maximum degree of self-sufficiency on the part of the civilian population in the rear thereby freeing Government stocks for the Army and for needy inhabitants of areas devastated by retreating German armies.

In response to this trade-union appeal the personnel of the Moscow electric power station, besides pledging themselves to increase the output of electric current, have undertaken as a part of their obligations for this year to raise enough potatoes and vegetables to feed themselves and families.

Crerar Appointed To Post in England

OTTAWA, March 20 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, who has been commanding the First Canadian Army Corps with the British Eighth Army in Italy, has been appointed Commander of the First Canadian Army in England, it was announced today by Defense Minister Ralston.

As chief of the First Army, it is assumed he will lead Canadian forces in the big Allied invasion of the continent.

Army's New Armored Car Fast and Hard-Hitting

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—A new six-wheel, eight-ton armored car which combines the speed and maneuverability of an automobile with the punch and armor protection of a light tank is now being used by the Army, it has been announced.

The War Department said the new cars are being used overseas.

Capable of high speed, coupled with good hill climbing ability, the new combat reconnaissance vehicle is equipped with a 37-millimeter cannon and a .30-caliber machine gun in a manually operated turret.

The crew of four is armor-plate protected.

Allies Still Lack Air Bases For 'Blitz' in South Pacific

Continued from Page 1

ward advance base, still is a 1,300-mile round trip flight from this strong point of the Carolines. But the Navy already has proved that its carrier task forces can partially offset these problems of distance by carrying the planes to within 1,000 miles of Japan itself. As the carrier strength grows, these attack naturally will be continued on a larger scale.

The only time the Japanese have been successful in air counter-attacks against the new Allied bases in the Central Pacific has been in the early stages when work was being rushed night and day to get fighter facilities in operation. This happened at Roi on Feb. 11 and at Eniwetok on March 8. As soon as the American fighter and antiaircraft defense was functioning properly, it was difficult for the Japanese bombers to make successful attacks.

For mobility and range, United States air operations in the Pacific are without equal in any other war area today.

The fact that such islands are Ponape, Kusaie and Nauru are now on the United Nations' list of regular targets does not necessarily mean they all soon will be occupied. The raids have four principal purposes: (1) to put enemy facilities out of commission; (2) to prepare the way for possible future landings; (3) for reconnaissance, and (4) to keep Japan guessing.

Prior to the landings on Kwajalein, Eniwetok, and Majuro United States Army and Navy bombing missions were sent without discrimination against all the important Japanese positions in the Marshalls. The Japanese had no idea where they were coming. Now four of these atolls have been occupied —Wotho was the latest. However, American planes continue to go over the Marshalls on which the Japanese are stranded.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander of the United States Pacific Fleet, has pointed out the necessity of keeping the by-passed islands neutralized. It is part of economy of the Pacific war.

Australia Credited With Doing Big Job

SYDNEY, Australia, March 20 (AP)—Dr. Hubertus van Mook, Lieutenant Governor of the Dutch East Indies, said "isolationist propaganda" in the United States tending to deprecate the part Australia is playing in the Pacific war has had little influence.

Dr. van Mook, who recently visited the United States and Britain, said well-informed Americans appreciate the big job Australians are doing in New Guinea while others have little interest in problems outside their own country.

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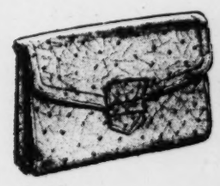

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Midwest Offers Big Test for Willkie

Continued from Page 1

from losing the nomination by winning them.

There seems to be no disagreement that, should he lose both primaries, or even Wisconsin, Mr. Willkie's chances of getting the presidential nomination at Chicago in June would be virtually nil. At least he would recede into the classification of the "dark horses" and become nearly invisible.

Degrees of Victory

Should he win both primaries, Mr. Willkie's candidacy would be definitely back in the front ranks. He would advance his prospects signally. He would have inflicted a telling defeat upon Governor Dewey. And he would have provided new evidence that the Republican voters want a candidate whose position on vital questions is clear-cut, concrete, and outspoken.

There are, of course, several degrees of victory which Mr. Willkie might attain. His supporters hold that if he wins a majority of Wisconsin's 24 delegates, with the remainder divided among Governor Dewey, Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, his candidacy will be strengthened decisively.

They declare that if he wins up to 19, his prospects zoom to the top, and that if he wins all 24, the impetus to his nomination will be almost irresistible.

This evaluation of the importance of the Wisconsin primary stems not primarily from the number of delegates concerned but from the role of the State as a voting cross-section of political forces which, if they are for Mr. Willkie here, will likely be for Mr. Willkie elsewhere over the country.

Certainly it provides an indicative test on several scores. It is a test of isolationist sentiment. It is a test of agricultural sentiment. It is a test of liberal-versus-conservative sentiment. It is a test of Willkie-versus-Dewey sentiment and on all points cannot fail to have a bearing on the national picture.

But just as victory will be an incalculable national boon, defeat will be an incalculable—probably a fatal—national liability. And on the basis of the very reasoning of Mr. Willkie's own supporters, his failure to win at least 13 Wisconsin delegates, would come very near to washing his candidacy right out from under him. However, it is recalled that he won the 1940 nomination without entering a single primary.

Three Courses Possible

At a mid-morning rally at Oshkosh today, Mr. Willkie predicted that the Republican Party would re-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt if at Chicago it chose a hedging, conservative, or isolationist presidential nominee. He contended that the outcome of the Wisconsin primary would affect profoundly the convention decision and he held that there were three courses before the party:

1. To attempt to pursue a say-nothing, do-nothing policy based on an effort to hedge and trim on the vital issues of the day.

2. To take a position of economic conservatism and political nationalism, however much such a stand might be dressed up in high-sounding terms.

3. To stand squarely, in platform and candidate, for an economic liberalism which recognized that individual enterprise and social advances go hand in hand and that America can have neither prosperity nor security except as it plays a full role in maintaining world peace.

Mr. Willkie told his audience that the adoption of this third course at Chicago and selection of a nominee who believed in it—his initials could very well be W. W.—would certainly win the Presidency this fall.

Know Where He Stands

If the Wisconsin voters reject Mr. Willkie, it will not be because they do not know where he stands on national and international questions.

In his talks with party leaders, editors, and informal groups at Neenah, Oshkosh, and Fond du Lac yesterday and today, Mr. Willkie was as direct and candid as he was in his opening speech before a farm audience in the center of the State's dairyland at Richland Center on March 18.

Here he declared that a change in national administration is not only due, but overdue.

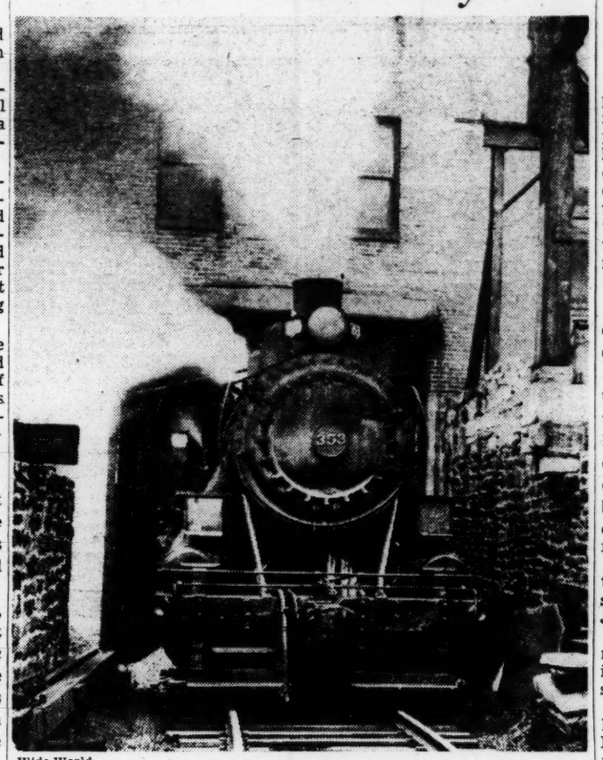
Here he declared that the present party in power is today neither a party nor is it really in power.

Here he declared that the policy of economic restrictions which afflicted the world between the two wars and "was partly responsible for this second war, must be reversed."

He urged that an expanding economy is the essential foundation of the future peace, and he said that the Republican Party was resolved to preserve "a system which will give us the right and opportunity to own our own homes, our own business, our own farms."

Mr. Willkie was convinced that "many farmers fully understand that if the world as a whole is sick, America can have no immunity. I am convinced that their deepest wish is that America share fully in the co-operative building and co-operative maintaining of a peaceful international order."

Huffs and Puffs—Stays Put



Wide World

This Is Not a Tunnel

Neither is this Baltimore & Ohio locomotive going anywhere. It fizzes and snorts with full steam up, backed into the basement of a Baltimore shoe factory, providing steam to run the plant when the boilers of the company burned out recently. The executive of the shoe concern resourcefully appealed to the railroad company, which sent an old-time switching engine up to do the job, which the company reports as satisfactory; and the boiler hauls its own coal.

Record Building Is Forecast For First 10 Years of Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 20—A post-war demand for housing in this country that should exceed 1,000,000 units a year during the first 10 years of peace was foreseen by the Twentieth Century Fund Research Staff here today.

The immediate result is expected to bring employment and production in home-construction and related industries up to levels "in excess of anything accomplished in the past," the Staff declared in an advance report of a survey of the national housing picture.

The Twentieth Century Fund's researchers took today's housing situation as its starting point in the survey and found it "as a whole in an extremely deteriorated condition," with more than 4,000,000 houses in rural areas alone in need of major repairs.

Nonfarm vacancies in 1940, the report said, were about 1,400,000 or under 5 per cent of the total supply, chiefly in houses in disrepair or where the demand has been removed by migration. This condition has been changed by the war and new construction will be needed to provide a sufficient number of vacancies for postwar market requirements.

"No strain is required to build up an estimate of potential new housing demand amounting to 1,300,000, or even more, nonfarm units a year during the first decade after the war," the Fund reported. "There would, in addition, be a heavy demand for farm housing, repairs and alterations."

Turning to another possible way of estimating the postwar housing demand, the researchers took the percentage of national income spent in a complete business cycle (1919-1935) of 4.5 per cent as a basis for the amount to be poured into housing after the war.

"Judging by the past," the Research Staff concluded, "a high level of income such as may be anticipated at the war's end would permit and in fact imply, a relatively high level of residential construction, probably at least somewhat above the cyclical average.

"We say, therefore, take as a possible figure 6 per cent of a national income of $100,000,000,000, or $6,000,000,000 annually for housing construction."

G.O.P. Farming Group Charts Parley Plans

CHICAGO, March 20 (AP)—Plans for the meeting April 3 and 4 of the Republican Party's agriculture committee were sketched yesterday by three of the nine members whose task it is to draft a farm plank for submission to the National Committee.

In a statement, the three said five farm organizations—the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Farmers Union, the National Milk Producers Federation, and the National Association of Secretaries of Agriculture—had been invited to attend the April meetings. Other farm groups and representatives will be asked to subsequent sessions.

The three were Gov. B. B. Hickenlooper of Iowa, Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine, and Representative August H. Andersen of Minnesota.

Howard Johnson Plans To Buy Florida Town

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 20 (AP)—Howard Johnson, Boston, operator of a chain of restaurants, declared last night he was negotiating for the purchase of an entire village on the Florida east coast for $2,000,000.

Mr. Johnson said he planned to develop the village as one of a series of "motor cities" for tourists throughout the country as a postwar project.

The restaurant owner declined to identify the municipality, but said it was "pretty well closed down" by war conditions and that few people would be required to move their homes if the purchase goes through.

$20,000,000 Equipment Order by Northern Pacific

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Expenditure of $20,500,000, including purchase of 26 new locomotives, is planned by the Northern Pacific Railway for 1944, President C. E. Denney announced.

The new equipment, which also will include 1,000 new freight cars, calls for an outlay of $11,000,000, with the laying of 40,000 tons of new rails costing $3,250,000 the second largest item, he said.

Ample Food Due for 1944; More Minor Civilian Goods

Continued from Page 1

power increasing also, the food demand inevitably outstrips the supply. It is simply not possible to have all the food we and our allies could use, not only because production facilities are affected by the production of all war necessities from bayonets to battleships, through apportionment of labor, machinery, and other things."

Fourth for Government

The Government will take about one fourth of all the food produced in 1944.

It will allocate to civilians about three fourths of the butter supply, which represents about one fourth less butter than the 1935-39 average; about the same number of eggs as in 1943; less of some fruits, but the decrease should be partly offset by larger supplies of citrus fruit.

The program calls for stabilization of civilian fluid-milk consumption at about the level of last June.

The amount of pork, lamb and mutton, beef and veal for civilians, it is estimated, will be about the same as in 1943.

The survey indicates that slightly more food will be shipped to Russia than last year, "though much more food would be necessary to provide the Russians with anywhere near an adequate supply."

United States Food contributions to Great Britain, too, will be only a small part of the British total needs, and in 1944 will not differ substantially from those of 1943.

Civilian Supplies

Here is a part of OWI's round-up on expanded or improved civilian supplies:

Electric irons: About 2,000,000 to be made for civilian use; will not be rationed.

Ice refrigerators: Permitted production this quarter 40,000 more units than last.

Cooking utensils: Manufacturers of cast-iron cooking ware are now allowed to produce at approximately prewar levels. The first aluminum civilian cooking utensils since January, 1942, will be 400,000 pressure canners, ready by July 1. They will not be rationed. Permitted production of pails, buckets, wash tubs and certain other galvanized items during the first quarter of 1944 is considerably greater than 1943.

Baby carriages: Restrictions on the amount of steel which can go into individual baby carriages, strollers, walkers or go-carts have been removed. New baby carriages will average 25 pounds of steel, compared to the nine allowed in "Victory models."

Other Items Listed

Elastic: All restrictions on the use of elastic in corsets, girdles and other garments were lifted in December for the first time since Pearl Harbor. Manufacturers are now trying to make elastic out of Buna-S. It may take two to four months to get production started.

Silver-plated flatware: Production of 25 per cent more silver-plated knives, forks, teaspoons, and dessert spoons than last year is planned.

Auto batteries: A considerable number of automobile batteries has been approved for production in 1944—about 5 per cent more than were sold in 1943.

Razors: Consumers will shortly be able to purchase safety razors, until recently made only for the armed forces, export and Lend-Lease.

Umbrellas: The consumer can expect an 8 per cent increase in umbrella manufacture.

Upholstered furniture: Furniture with steel springs, prohibited for more than a year, has reappeared on the market. A 25 per cent increase in bedsprings and box-springs has been allowed.

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The Home Forum

The Wedding Garment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In one of his challenging parables Jesus said: "The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king, which made a marriage for his son. . . . And when the king came in to see the guests, he saw there a man which had not on a wedding garment: and he saith unto him, Friend, how camest thou in hither not having a wedding garment? And he was speechless" (Matthew 22:2, 11, 12).

This story has no doubt puzzled many Bible students, and possibly evoked a certain amount of sympathy for the guest, who may have been too poor to buy a wedding garment. But if this were the case, would he have been speechless when questioned? Apparently he was without excuse. A marriage supper was the most important social event in the life of a family of those days. It took place in the house of the bridegroom and was usually as lavish as his means could provide. Some scholars have conjectured that if the rank and wealth of the family permitted, they displayed their magnificence by furnishing the invited guests with festal garments for the occasion. The guest who neglected to don this special garment would seriously affront his host. Most scholars agree that in this parable the wedding garment typifies repentance and pureness of living.

* * *

Gaining spiritual dominion clothes one's life, its motives, purpose, and outlook, with the garment of God's goodness. It is putting on the spiritual garment of light, harmony, purity, and heavenly joy. To do this, we must be willing to disrobe ourselves of any personal sense of goodness, virtue, or worthiness of our own. We cannot cover up our tatters of selfishness and self-righteousness with the robes of Spirit. In order to be arrayed in the immortal garment which our loving Father provides for all His children to wear, we need to discard the old for the new, the human for the divine. This reclothing, this spiritual transformation of ourselves, is the radical change demanded by Christian Science.

The attaining of the spirit of meekness, purity, and unselfed love is really the disrobing of personal sense, whereby a worldly and material sense of personal worth and goodness is exchanged for the spotless and seamless robe of the selfless Christ. Paul refers to this conversion as putting off "the old man, which is corrupt," and putting on "the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness" (see Ephesians 4:22, 24).

* * *

Wearing the garment of God's goodness, which alone is worthy of a grateful and faithful child of God, represents true spiritual progress, and it clothes us wherever we go or whatever we may be doing. Its beauty and attractiveness color all that we think, say, and do. It is the garment of joy and praise, the garment in which all of God's children appear, when seen as God sees them. If one's thoughts are derived from God as the divine Principle of all reality and individuality, then his consciousness will bear witness only to God and God's work.

On page 573 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," referring to man's capacity, when clad in the wedding garment of divine consciousness, to see, as did the Revelator (Revelation 21:1), "a new heaven and a new earth," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "This testimony of Holy Writ sustains the fact in Science, that the heavens and earth to one human consciousness, that consciousness which God bestows, are spiritual, while to another, the unillumined human mind, the vision is material."

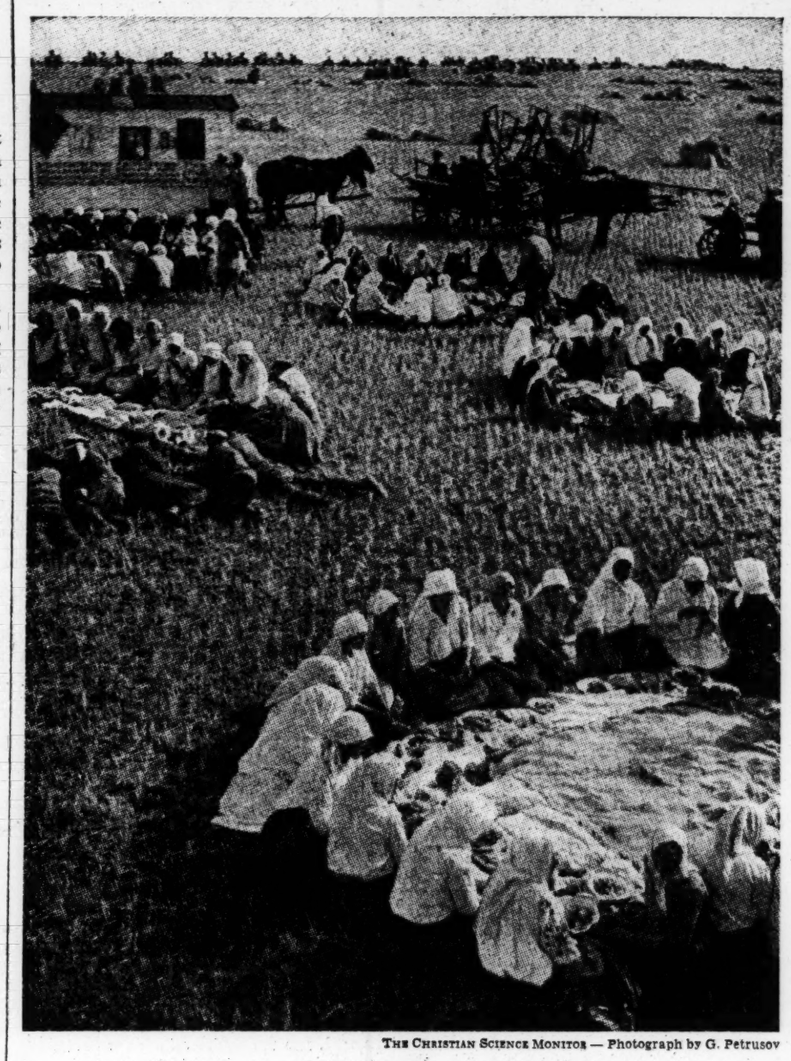
* * *

Spiritual understanding testifies hourly to God's presence and to His perfect universe as the divine reality of man's environment here and now, whatever the senses or carnal suggestions may declare to the contrary. Let us put on the wedding garment. Let us gratefully and joyously declare our eternal, unbroken unity with Mind, our identity as Mind's perfect spiritual idea.

"Spirit," writes Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 507), "duly feeds and clothes every object, as it appears in the line of spiritual creation, thus tenderly expressing the fatherhood and motherhood of God." We all, therefore, may wear the wedding garment of our conscious and grateful unity with God as we awaken to this wonderful gift and cherish enough meekness, gratitude, and love to grow in its grace and enjoy its perpetual benedictions.

As we put on the beautiful and attractive wedding garment of Spirit's purity, tenderness, and joy, all will feel the blessing of our healing thought, and men will respond to the recognition in us of all that in them is beautiful, noble, unselfed, and true.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]



The Christian Science Monitor — Photograph by G. Petrusov

Dinnertime in One of the Collective Farm Fields

In Russian, a collective farm is called *kolhoz*. The collectivization of farms was an innovation of the Bolsheviks; it was a revolutionary procedure that required "utmost daring and utmost ruthlessness." Agriculture had been the chief industry in Russia and the peasants had inherited traditional attitudes toward the land. Collectivization was too complex a phenomenon to grasp, hence the lesson was learned by many a peasant the hard way.

In the *kolhoz*, there is an organization of brigades. There are leaders of the brigades and the activities of plowing, sowing, and reaping, as well as cattle-tending, are planned and carefully supervised. The methods are modernized, and motorized equipment is instituted. The peasants are inculcated with the principles of combined action and assured of the happy results of the harmonious blend of their efforts. Plays are written, songs composed, pictures painted, slogans phrased to heighten the pride and willingness of the thousands of farming units throughout the Soviet Union. Schools are erected, libraries filled with books; there are local newspapers to which all citizens can contribute. In free hours, the peasants are encouraged to sing and dance. The innovation of the radio on the collective farm has reduced its insularity and greatly broadened the scope of workers upon the land.

The Government is the sole customer of the collective farmer. Despite modernization and radical changes, the peasant maintains his traditional simplicity, his love of the earth and of livestock, of home and children. Accommodating himself to the new method of economy, he accepts the difficulties, on the whole, in a kindly and forbearing manner, appreciating the advantages that accrue. He is becoming literate; he can educate his children; he can look forward to the security for which his comrades are now fighting. The Russians have the attitude that all their comrades are fighters: those who prepare the food, those who manufacture armaments, those who work to keep up wartime morale. But, in a more immediate sense, these collective farmers are in the battle; for there are few indeed who have not a father, husband, brother, or son who has shouldered arms in the great struggle.

Dorothy Adlow

Blinis Wait On the Baroness

Blinis!—a stack ten inches high, on a sizzling hot griddle, was placed at the Baron's elbow. Surrounding these fragrant brown pancakes were numerous sauce-dishes of shiny black caviar, fresh green onions, smoked raw salmon, sliced paper-thin, and rich sour cream. A smile played across the Baron's sensitive lips as he spread a large cotton napkin meticulously over his left knee. Before him stood the first savory meal he had afforded for days, and it might easily be his last until Easter. His mouth watered in eager anticipation.

Such a gentleman he was—and yet it was difficult to wait when you were really hungry. He was a little indignant, too, because it was high time that Tania's stupid old dress shop was closed. She should be arriving any minute, and he must wait; for, after all, who would pay the bill?

The Neon lights, reflected in the windows of the restaurant, caught the Baron's attention. They spelled the name, "Daryall," on and off, on and off. He knew that this cafe offered the best food in Shanghai, and certainly the most for the money; and, if he could wait even with impatience, the Gypsy chorus would soon be singing the old Caucasian songs he liked best. Maybe Tania would sing with them when she came, shaking her long priceless earrings as the chorus waxed boisterous. She never seemed to be as hungry as he. She could forget as quickly as a child the violent old manager at the dress shop and the fussy middle-aged women with so much money and such bad figures.

* * *

The Baron remembered that the sauces were richer in Harbin, the cheeses more fragrant, the music gayer—but Harbin, this waiting moment, seemed far away, and he sighed. From Harbin, the Baron had brought a profitable export business to Mukden and, while he was busy with the railroads and the docks, Tania had played at dressmaking for her American friends. Then, suddenly, the Japanese had spoiled it all, driving out all foreign business and closing all the cabarets. There was no longer work or play; and so, from Manchuria, they, with many other anxious friends, trekked patiently to Shanghai, settling there in the hospitable French concession. So many Russians came, some following others, that soon Avenue Joffre became known as "Moscow Boulevard."

The Daryall's green painted door squeaked on its hinges. This was such a shabby, drafty old place to entertain a Baroness, even one's own wife, and the Baron grew nervous and reminiscent. Tania was so lovely, so uncompromising, and her hair so sleek and brown. He chuckled to himself as he remembered how she had replied to the wealthy American tourist who suggested that she dressed too plainly to attract customers in such an elegant shop: "Would anyone presume to criticize me?" she asked. "I, who have been clothed by the most exclusive shops in Paris!" How the Baron could have cheered her, even though their meager living was at stake.

* * *

The door squeaked again. He could hardly bear it. He turned to the waiter, wondering if he had ordered dinner too soon. Then he heard her voice, like radiant, mellow music. "Here I am, Nicholas!" There was no one like her in the whole world! Nicholas rose like a soldier to his feet and raised his arm in imperious summons to the waiter.

Flora Smith Mayger

The Adventure of Finding Work

Going to New York from Beloit for the first time was as exciting an expedition for me as any I later made into the wilds of Central Asia. . . .

I arrived at night and the magic city, as I first saw it from the deck of a Twenty-Third Street ferry boat, was more beautiful than anything of which I had ever dreamed. Always I will remember how I felt as I saw it. All my fears vanished. I did not know a soul among the millions living there and yet I felt sure I should make friends and be happy; it was my city. I have never ceased to feel that way about New York. . . .

The next morning, Saturday, at eleven o'clock I confronted the majestic façade of the American Museum of Natural History. Feeling very small, I was admitted to the Director's office in the east tower room, now the Osborn Research Laboratory. . . .

We talked for some time, or rather I did, for he only sat there asking me questions. At last he said, regretfully, that there wasn't a position of any kind open in the Museum. My heart dropped into my shoes. Finally I blurted out, "I'm not asking for a position, I just want to *work* here. You have to have someone to clean the floors. Couldn't I do that?"

"But," he said, "a man with a college education doesn't want to clean floors!"

"No," I said, "not just *any* floors. But the Museum floors are different. I'll clean them and love it, if you'll let me."

His face lighted with a smile. "If that's the way you feel about it, I'll give you a chance. You'll get forty dollars a month. You can start in the department of taxidermy with James L. Clark. Now come to lunch with me. Then I'll introduce you to Clark and the others." . . .

A detailed chronicle of my first days in the Museum would be of interest only to myself but every moment was thrilling. My duties consisted first of mopping the floor in the morning (for Dr. Bumpus had taken my plea literally), straightening up the room, mixing clay and doing all the odd jobs of an assistant to Jimmy Clark, whom I liked better the longer I knew him. . . .

Director Bumpus did not forget me down there in the taxidermy department. He would send for me frequently to write special labels or do some other bit of work for him. One of my first jobs was to arrange a series of caribou antlers on three walls of the stairway from the fourth to the second floor. They remain today just as I placed them thirty-six years ago. He used to inspect my floor now and then to see if the college diploma had got in the way of the mop. . . .

Looking back over thirty-six years, I believe my decision to remain in the American Museum was perhaps the wisest and most important I ever made.—From "Under a Lucky Star: A Lifetime of Adventure," by Roy Chapman Andrews. (New York: Viking.)

Cold Night

Let's sleep tonight. Outside the restless wind
Scoops at the snow, puffs at the frosty stars,
While the shivering beauty of the numb
white roads
Turns window lights to gold across blue
shadows.
Let's sleep tonight; for only dreams go free
Like the white smoke, star-pale from our
own chimneys.

Allen E. Woodall

A Commanding Poet of the Middle West

Free from the immediate pressure of the sectional ideas of the East—Puritanism in the North and caste theories in the South—more given than the older parts of the country to unrest and economic experiment, and settled in large regions by the most progressive spirits both from Northern Europe and New England itself, the West became on occasion the scene of demonstrative liberalism and modernity. . . . Although its poets, novelists, and painters have freely satirized its folkways, the outstanding fact remains that they have done this with distinction.

One need not search far for a commanding figure representative of the spiritual unfolding of this section of the country. Carl Sandburg may be at times even more a representative poet than an inspired one. In any case he vividly epitomizes the sociological and intellectual conditions just outlined. . . .

His eclectic language is a slangy speech incorporating, to be sure, words from many tongues but actually spoken over the length and breadth of America. Here is no bookish imitation of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, or Milton. Chicago is his spiritual home. Of this great city of modern industry and transportation, the strange and wonderful metropolis presiding over the newer and more dynamic sections of the country, he is the acknowledged laureate, though his laurels are occasionally soiled by his native smoke. The strenuous America of mechanical farming and heavy industry, of mining, railroading, and salesmanship, with its crude violence and dazzling achievements, dramatic failure and success, materialism and idealism, solid skyscrapers and airy dreams—all are present in his verses. He is the poet of the eternal prairie and the transient factory, of earth and sky, man and beast. . . .

His championship of the proletariat, especially striking in his first and last volumes, appears to some extent in all. Many pieces in his earliest book, *Chicago Poems*, voice his partisanship for the underprivileged classes. . . . We hear a new note in American literature but hardly in world literature. A fair specimen is afforded by his *Child of the Romans*, which describes an Italian who works on the maintenance gang of an American railroad:

The dago shovelman finishes the dry
bread and bologna,
Washes it down with a dipper from the
water-boy,
And goes back to the second half of a ten-
hour day's work
Keeping the road-bed so the roses and
jonquils
Shake hardly at all in the cut-glass vases
Standing slender on the tables in the
dining-cars.

—From "The American Way of Poetry," by Henry W. Wells. (New York: Columbia University Press.)

Oliver Goldsmith's Mistake

We are told that in his last journey to this school (in Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford), he had an adventure which is thought to have suggested the plot of his comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer." Some friend had given him a guinea; and on his way to Edgeworthstown, which was about twenty miles from his father's house, he had amused himself the whole day with viewing the gentlemen's seats on the road; and at nightfall found himself in the small town of Ardagh. Here he inquired for the best house in the place, meaning the best *inn*; but his informant, taking the question in the literal sense, shewed him to the house of a private gentleman; where, calling for somebody to take his horse to the stable, our hero alighted, and was shewn into the parlour, being supposed to have come on a visit to the master, whom he found sitting by the fire. The gentleman soon discovered Oliver's mistake; but being a man of humour, and learning from him the name of his father (whom he knew), he favoured the deception. Oliver ordered a good supper, and invited his landlord and landlady, with their daughters, to partake of it . . . and at going to bed, ordered a hot cake to be prepared for his breakfast: nor was it till he was about to depart, and called for his bill, that he discovered his mistake.—From Memoirs by J. Aikin, M. D., in "Poems, Plays and Essays" of Oliver Goldsmith. (1844.)

Prescience

Brown earth
And faded grass,
After the snow has gone;
Yet spring can follow such dull signs
As these.

Helen Mildred Walker

БРАЧНАЯ ОДЕЖДА

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки

В одной из своих смелых притч Иисус сказал: "Царство небесное подобно человеку царю, который сделал брачный пир для сына своего. . . . Царь, вошед посмотреть возлежащих, увидел там человека, одетого не в брачную одежду, и говорит ему: друг, как ты вошел сюда не в брачной одежде? Он же молчал" (от Матфея 22:2, 11, 12).

Этот рассказ несомненно смущает многих изучающих Библию и, возможно, возбуждает известное сочувствие к гостю, который может быть был слишком беден, чтобы купить себе брачную одежду. Однако, если бы это было так, разве этот гость молчал бы, когда к нему обратились с вопросом? Повидимому, у него не было оправдания. Брачный ужин был самым важным общественным событием в семейной жизни того времени. Он устраивался в доме жениха и, обыкновенно, бывал настолько роскошным, насколько только позволяли его средства. Некоторые ученые предполагают что, в тех случаях когда положение и богатство семьи это позволяли, семья выказывала свое великолепие в том, что она снабжала приглашенных гостей праздничными одеяниями для этого случая. Гость, который пренебрег бы одеть эту специальную одежду, серьезно оскорбил бы хозяина. Большинство ученых сходятся на том, что в этой притче брачная одежда является символом раскаяния и чистоты жизни.

* * *

Достижение духовшого владычества облачает жизнь человека, ее побуждения, цель и кругозор, в одежды Божьей благости. Это значит—одеть духовные одежды света, гармонии, чистоты и небесной радости. Чтобы это было возможно, мы должны быть согласны снять с себя всякое личное чувство своей собственной благости, добродетели или заслуги. Мы не можем прикрыть лохмотья себялюбия и лицемерия одеяниями Духа. Для того, чтобы облачиться в бессмертные одежды, которыми наш любящий Отец снабжает всех Своих детей, мы должны отбросить старое и заменить его новым, человеческое—божественным. Это переоблачение, это духовное преображение наше, является тем коренным изменением, которого требует Христианская Наука.

Достижение духа смирения, чистоты и лишенной эгоизма любви, является по существу сниманием с себя личного чувства, когда земное и материальное чувство личного достоинства и благости обменивается на незапятнанную и несшитую одежду лишенного себялюбия Христа. Павел говорит об этом превращении как об отложении "ветхого человека, истлевающего" . . . и облачении "в нового человека, созданного по Богу, в праведности и святости истины" (см. посл. к Ефесянам 4:22, 24).

* * *

Ношение одежды Божьей благости, единственной одежды достойной благодарного и верного чада Бога, представляет собою истинный духовный прогресс и эта одежда облачает нас, куда бы мы ни направлялись и что бы мы ни делали. Ее красота и привлекательность окрашивают все, что мы думаем, говорим и делаем. Это—одежда радости и восхваления, одежда, в которую облачены все чада Божии, когда мы видим их такими, какими их видит Бог. Если мысли человека проистекают от Бога, как божественного Принципа всей действительности и индивидуальности, то сознание человека может свидетельствовать только о Боге и Божьих деяниях.

На странице 573 книги "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Мэри Бэкер Эдди,—говоря о способности человека, облаченного в брачную одежду божественного сознания, видеть, подобно Иоанну Богослову (Откровение 21:1), "новое небо и новую землю",—пишет: "Это показание Священного Писания подтверждает факт в Науке, что для одного человеческого сознания,—сознания, которое дается Богом,—небо и земля духовны, тогда как для другого сознания,—непросвещенного человеческого ума,—эти явления материальны".

* * *

Духовное понимание свидетельствует ежечасно о Божьем присутствии и о Его совершенной вселенной, как о божественной действительности окружающей человека здесь и ныне, хотя бы чувства или плотские внушения и заявляли противоположное. Оденем брачную одежду. Будем радостно и с чувством благодарности заявлять о нашем вечном, ненарушенном единстве с Разумом, о нашей подлинности как совершенных, духовных идей Разума.

"Дух", пишет Мэри Бэкер Эдди (там же, стр. 507), "питает и одевает надлежащим образом каждый предмет, который появляется в сфере духовного творения и, таким образом, с нежностью выражает отеческие и материнские чувства Бога". Мы все, поэтому, можем облечься в брачную одежду нашего сознательного и полного благодарности единства с Богом, коль скоро мы пробудимся к пониманию этого чудесного дара и будем лелеять в себе достаточно смирения, благодарности и любви, чтобы расти в благодати этого дара и пользоваться постоянными благословениями его.

Когда мы облачимся в прекрасную и привлекательную брачную одежду чистоты, нежности и радости Духа, все будут благословлены нашей целительной мыслью, и люди распознают в нас все то, что прекрасно, благородно, несебялюбиво и истинно в них самих.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1944

Russians in Bessarabia Hold Key to Rumania's Territorial Puzzle

200 Billions Are Sought To Provide Postwar Jobs

Huge sum proposed by Senate committee would finance production program to give work to 8,000,000—Also urges quick settling of canceled war contracts—Hope seen for small business.

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—Despite an over-all optimism on America's transition from war to peace, a Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee reporting on war contract termination emphasized the need for settling canceled contracts speedily, proposed a $200,000,000,000 postwar production program to assure jobs for 8,000,000 that would be jobless when war work ends.

Simultaneously, the Commerce Department declared that small business, though hard hit by the war, should stage an impressive comeback when peace returns.

The Senate Committee headed by Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana charged the Government with "inefficient and unsatisfactory" handling of terminated contract settlements. With contracts totaling $13,000,000,000 already terminated, the report said: "Not more than 10 per cent of the sums estimated due on termination claims submitted to date has been paid. An increasingly large volume of claims has been pending for over six months and many claims have remained unsettled for over a year."

Danger of Confusion Is Seen

As emphasized by John M. Hancock, co-author of the Baruch Report which deals extensively with the problem of war contract termination, the Murray Report warns of the confusion and disaster that will result if canceled contracts are not settled quickly. The contractors must get adequate working capital quickly; tools and materials must be quickly removed from plants; termination program should be planned well ahead, the Committee reports.

The uniform termination clause issue by James F. Byrnes last November is not the "complete answer," according to the Committee. It does not touch the problem of sub-contractors; it ignores the cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts; it lacks any suitable program for advance notice, removal of materials or interim financing; it fails to deal with appeals or the prosecution of fraud.

The pending Murray-George contracts-termination bill in contrast "represents a broad comprehensive approach" to the problem, putting primary emphasis on providing "speedy and equitable final settlement and adequate interim financing" to subcontractors as well as contractors. It is this bill that Mr. Hancock lauded last week in testimony before a House Postwar Planning Committee.

Many small manufacturers who have made noteworthy contributions to the war effort will be crippled financially if not rendered insolvent unless action is quickly taken the report continues. But while the immediate outlook for small business is not too reassuring, the postwar period should see a resurgence of small business enterprises, the report in the Commerce Department's "survey of current business" by Howard R. Bowen states.

"In the long view, small business appears to be a persistent and hary American institution," he writes. While more than 500,000 firms (one fifth of the total) have gone out of business since 1941, Mr. Bowen emphasizes the new opportunities for small business that will come with peace.

"In the past small business has held its position by ceaselessly developing opportunities in new fields. There seems to be no valid reason for assuming that this process has been brought to an end by the present war," he concludes.

Opportunities to Come

The Murray report also stresses the business opportunities that will come with peace. In forecasting a demobilization program that will call for a national output of goods and services of at least $135,000,000,000 a year during the transition period from war to peace and a $200,000,000,000 a year activity within five years, the report says:

"Aeronautics and electronics—to mention but two of the many fields in which technology has advanced with seven-league boots as a result of the war—open the door toward a fertile field for new products and new industries."

With vast sections of the world awaiting rebuilding, with millions of people throughout the world with low living standards, there should be plenty of work for all after this war, the report emphasizes. But postwar prosperity requires pre-peace planning. And suggestive of problems that must be solved the Committee foresees 8,000,000 workers laid off from war jobs, war surpluses that must be disposed of totaling $50,000,000,000, more than 2,500 government plants costing $15,000,000,000 that must be disposed of. The solution, the report concludes, is the development of domestic and foreign markets to a level undreamed-of before the war.

Teen-Agers Tell What They Face

Washington rubs its eyes as youngsters describe wartime problem that arithmetic can't solve.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—"Statistics in bobby socks," somebody called them, but they were more than that. For two hours a dozen teen-age youngsters, representatives of the United States' latest problem generation, paraded its woes, described its heartaches here to staid Government workers who suddenly found the arithmetic of delinquency coming to warm life and touching emotion.

From farms, war housing projects, defense plants, colleges, textile mills, and slums, these 12 teen-age youngsters came to give the nation's child-welfare specialists a firsthand picture of their life, at the third annual meeting of the Children's Bureau Commission on Children in Wartime. Included in the group which shook hands with President Roosevelt at the White House were a Chinese girl and two Negroes.

While the youngsters were primarily concerned with immediate efforts to prevent juvenile delinquency, they also showed interest in the postwar period when Miss Katharine Lenroot, Children's Bureau chief, predicted a revival of the National Youth Administration or other Government-aid programs for helping unemployed youth back to school or new graduates into jobs.

Teaching Problem

Setting the stage for the youngsters' discussion, Miss Lenroot reported that high-school enrollment in the United States is down 14 per cent today and "at least 1,000,000 children are being taught by new unqualified teachers. Three times as many boys and girls are working now as in 1940, she said, often under conditions that are "morally unsafe." Juvenile-delinquency cases reported to the Children's Bureau by 145 courts were up 31 per cent in 1943, compared with 1942.

The 12 youngsters agreed with Miss Lenroot that "lack of opportunity for wholesome recreation still constitutes a serious detriment," but cited other causes for youth's waywardness.

Joan Hickey, who lives in a war-housing project outside Fort Worth, Texas, said she thought little could be expected of children when their parents are seldom home and look at high wages as a signal for having a gay time.

Mary Lee Phillips of Barnes City, Iowa, made a plea for Government recognition of boys who have been deferred for farm work and are putting in long hours with little recreation.

'Juke-Box' Canteen

Describing his "juke-box" canteen in Cleveland, Ohio, John Schurdak said some parents had refused to let their children go there because one of the habitués was the worthy son of a penitentiary inmate. Several of the youngsters complained of racial intolerance interferring with juvenile-delinquency-prevention work.

At York, Pa., the plan of two weeks at school and two weeks at work was reported by Emanuel Cassimatis to be successful.

Most dramatic moment of the meeting came when Thomas Sutton, Negro premedical student from Miami, Fla., made a plea for advice whether he should continue his education in view of racial prejudice. "It's so much trouble getting up there so high you can't do anything," he lamented.

The specialists had their biggest laugh when 17-year-old Bill Durkin, worker in a Germantown, Pa., defense plant, told about 16-year-olds in his plant who work awhile, then want to "do nothing but bum around the corners."

"I don't know—" he sighed, "this younger generation—"

Cracks in Hitler's 'Fortress Europe'

Associated Press

New Cases of 'They Shall Not Pass'

German troops crouch by an armored car as they seek out Partisans in the Bosnia region of Yugoslavia, according to the caption accompanying this German picture serviced by the Swedish picture agency Pressens Bild. From all sections the war picture is darkening for the Nazis.

Non-Germans at Work on Eastern Front

Further details of the manner in which the Germans maintain the transport system that is so vital to their operations on the critical Eastern Front are contained in the following dispatch, the second of two articles on the Nazis' Eastern communications lines.

By Ernest Zaugg
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, March 20—Only 40 per cent of the workers of Organization Todt, the construction body on which the successful functioning of the Nazi transport system on the Eastern Front depends, are of German origin. The remaining 60 per cent include Russians, Poles, deported Frenchmen, Netherlanders, Belgians, Danes, and other representatives of occupied countries.

At some times 10 or 12 nationalities are found in one labor group mixed with Germans. Twenty-five per cent of the Germans are foremen, engineers, or specialized workers, the remaining 15 per cent are common laborers who were once in the ranks of the Reich's unemployed.

Non-German Todt workers were recruited by the usual German methods in occupied lands—picked off the streets, packed into trucks without a chance to tell relatives where they are going, or dragged out of their beds in the middle of the night. Many Germans have volunteered for work with Todt in order to avoid being put on a fighting front.

The mortality rate in the Organization Todt is fairly high. Many necessary health precautions of civilian life cannot be taken. Attacks by Partisans and the difficulty of the work to which many of the deported persons are not accustomed also accounts for many of the fatalities.

Varied Types of Services

Besides Todt there is the German Labor Service consisting of young Germans in the 17 to 22 group enrolled for one year. They were never sent as far east as the Organization Todt, are better fed and better treated.

Also in Poland there is the Polish Labor Service consisting of young Poles who were officially enrolled for a half year, but once in they rarely get out alive.

This Polish organization, led by Germans, is kept under close guard in barracks, treated harshly, the food bears no relation to the work done, and often walk 10 miles to work after getting up at 3 a. m., and without shoes work 10 hours.

Punishment consists of the withdrawal of food rations, and beatings which often have fatal results. Many have escaped to the partisans due to the bad treatment. However they fear reprisals against their families.

Many German construction firms, uprooted from Berlin, Hamburg, and Cologne have been transferred to the east, get 1,000 to 2,000 foreign workers, and are moved back and forth along the transport line to do vital jobs. There are often about 20 or 30 Germans in such firms commandeering 1,000 or more foreigners.

Attacks by Partisans

When such large groups split up into units of 20 or 30 the danger of Partisan attack increases. The German leaders are killed by the Partisans, and non-Germans are taken away either as prisoners or to join the Partisans.

Foreign workers from occupied countries are not trusted with weapons by the Germans, and often the Germans themselves leave weapons in barracks as they impede their work.

The endless spaces of Russia and Poland are a great psychological burden for the Germans and the non-German workers, especially in view of the dangers lurking in every forest. At times some of the weaker are unable to stand the strain.

Great war-weariness and longing for home prevails among Germans and non-German workers alike. The Germans can get leaves of absence, but can hardly force themselves to return to the desolate East.

Mistreatment and suffering of foreign workers is so great that they show amazing gratitude when some foreman treats them well. For example, one Dutch foreman requisitioned oxen from a near-by state farm and fed the workers the first good meal they had had in many months, whereupon they sent one of their number to express their deep gratitude.

Maids in Germany Still Wearing Silk

By the Associated Press

New York, March 20

Taylor Henry, former Associated Press chief at Vichy, speaking on the "We The People" radio program over the Columbia Broadcasting System, said Germans picture the United States crippled by strikes and retreating in the Pacific.

But he added that the American picture of Germany at war also was distorted here.

"They still have white bread and cakes," he asserted. "Hotel maids wear silk stockings. Baden-Baden stores are full of luxury items."

He said war workers received from 20 to 60 cents an hour for a 55-hour week, and "even imported labor from France, Poland, and Russia receives the same wages and rations as the German workers."

Stormy Petrel in Balkans Sees 'Gains' Swept Away

Bucharest finds itself in sad plight as its policy of playing off one neighbor against another puts new pressure on nation in the middle—Only consistent aim has been to take all it can grab.

By Homer Metz
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Russian crossing of the Dniester is the first step in untangling the diplomatic and historic crossword puzzle that is Rumania.

Rumania's background as the stormy petrel of Balkan politics is aptly illustrated by an anecdote current some years ago. It went somewhat like this:

"What does So-and-so do for a living?"

"Oh, he's a Rumanian diplomat."

"You're redundant. If he's a Rumanian, of course he's a diplomat."

Rumanian diplomacy has never had fixed poles or traditional terms of reference, as most other European countries have. It has fluctuated and changed its direction with each wind that blew through the major chancelleries of Europe.

Relations With Neighbors

This has been especially true of Rumania's relations with Russia and Hungary, its two closest neighbors. For generations Rumania, Russia, and Hungary have been alternately seizing and reliquishing the territories on their joint borders.

If Bucharist has had any consistent policy at all through the years, it has been in its dreams of a greater Rumania. It has constantly sought to expand its borders.

At the present moment, it seems that these dreams are as certain to be deflated as the expansionist dreams of Hitlerite Germany. As pointed out in these columns last week by J. Emlyn Williams in a dispatch from London, Rumania must be prepared to accept the peace terms laid down by Russia. And it is assumed as a matter of course that Russia will demand the return of Bessarabia and Bukovina. The Rumanians, however, hope that if they bow gracefully to the Russian demands, Moscow will support them in their claim on Transylvania, now under Hungarian hegemony.

Repeated Policy

Rumania has played off one of its neighbors against the other in this fashion over and over again throughout the years.

Within four years, the Rivers Bug, Dniester, and Prut, roughly parallel streams about 60 miles apart running southeastward into the Black Sea, all have served as the Rumanian-Russian frontier, at least according to one of the parties.

The Moscow position is that the Prut is the rightful boundary. Until June, 1940, it was the Dniester. When Hitler was driving the Red Army before him in the early days of 1941, the Rumanians claimed all the lands south and west of the Bug, which would have made the ancient Ukrainian port of Odessa a Rumanian city.

Bessarabia is the territory between the Prut and the Dniester. It was seized by Rumania in the period of Russian weakness following the collapse of the Czarist regime in 1917.

Russia Gets Bessarabia

In 1940, however, when Moscow was allied with Hitler, the Russians demanded Bessarabia back and got it. They also demanded and obtained part of northern Bukovina as recompense for the original "illegal" seizure of Bassarabia by Rumania. In addition, the Soviets required the use of the Rumanian Black Sea port of Constanza as a naval base and insisted upon the supervision of the two key Danubian ports of Galati and Braila.

In demanding Constanza and Galati, the Russians obviously were trying to build up a "buffer" to withstand the first shock of the German invasion which they knew was coming.

As to Transylvania, Hungary lost this territory to Rumania after the World War I, but in 1940, with the aid of pressure from Germany, two thirds of the Province was returned to Hungary by the terms of the Vienna award. At about the same time, Rumania was further dismembered by the cession of southern Dobruja to Bulgaria at Nazi insistence.

The Rumanians were quick to march with the Germans when Hitler attacked Russia in 1941, and in a few weeks time they succeeded in recapturing Bessarabia. They also laid claim to the whole territory between the Dniester and Bug Rivers, 50 to 100 miles east of the most eastern previous Rumanian border. This was established as a Rumanian "administrative district" to be incorporated into Rumania at a later date when Communist elements had been rooted out of the conquered populace. This area is known as Transnistria. Most of it now is back in Russian hands.

Russian Claims

Russia, of course, has repeatedly stated that there is no question about its claim to Bessarabia and that its 17,146 square miles of relatively rough country will be reincorporated into the Soviet Union as soon as the Red Army regains it.

The United States is on record as disapproving the original seizure of Bessarabia from Russia in the World War I. The State Department refused to recognize the annexation at the time. It took the position that Russia, in spite of its collapse after the Bolshevist Revolution, was an ally and should not suffer territorial losses to other Allies.

Undoubtedly, the Rumanians won't mind giving up Bessarabia too much if they can get back the much richer Province of Transylvania, but it remains to be seen whether this will be agreeable to Russia and the other United Nations.

In any case, Rumania appears once again to be about to pay a heavy penalty for its incompetent foreign policy.

RAF Action in Middle East Ties Up Enemy in Balkans

By William Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, March 20—Almost unheralded, the RAF in the Middle East is waging one of the most far-flung battles of the war, demolishing enemy ships, planes and supplies in the Aegean, protecting Allied convoys from Tunisia to Madagascar, training new fliers at various scattered schools, and preparing the field for the day after Germany's defeat when huge armadas of American and British bombers will wing from the Middle East en route to India and the razing of Japan.

It is a tough job in which pilots daily fly through flak over Crete and the Aegean Islands and are at times heard from again only as "aircraft missing," in the small print of war communiques.

It is a job whose profits are seen only as it ties up in the Balkans some of the Nazi strength desperately needed elsewhere, and as it builds up RAF strength for final thrusts against Germany and Japan.

Throughout Middle East airfields, technical installations and supplies are being readied for the moment when Allied squadrons will swing from blasting Berlin to hammering Tokyo.

Ties Up Enemy Craft

Before that day, if Germany withdraws from the Balkans, the RAF stands ready to transport supplies to Greece, even as today Allied aircraft is running munitions to the Tito Partisans in Yugoslavia.

Commanded by Air Marshal Sir Keith Park, veteran chief of the fighter squadrons which turned back the Luftwaffe over Britain and Malta in their darkest days, the RAF in the Middle East is following a carefully planned program designed to tie up a maximum number of enemy fighters, minesweepers, flak ground personnel, ships, patrol boats, and troops.

"It is of the war's most difficult assignments when one of the Beaufighters goes out over the Aegean and the pilot knows he must get past Crete on his way home," Sir Keith declared.

While February was a record month with 38 ships sunk and 17 aircraft downed, figures do not begin to tell the story of the far-flung patrols maintained against the Japanese, as well as German submarines from RAF bases which cover area from Madagascar, Aden, Palestine and Arabia to the hot corners along the African coast to Tunisia.

The Aegean operations are smashing ships which Germany, low on air transport, uses to supply the Dodecanese, the Aegean Islands, and Crete. Beaufighters, medium bombers, and torpedo planes join in the task. It is found that the fighters can sink a 1,000 to 1,500-ton ship with cannon without requiring a torpedo.

In antisubmarine patrol, swift Spitfires and Hurricanes range over convoys, building up the morale of every passenger aboard and keeping periscopes down. The Spitfires shot down many reconnaissance planes seeking to relay to U-boats and Junkers 88's information in regard to convoys plying the new short cut to Russia by way of India.

Getting Ready for Japan

Building up RAF personnel for final efforts against Germany and Japan are schools located in Egypt, Palestine and Cyprus where pilots, bombardiers, and radio operators are given combat training following primary instruction to schools in Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Alongside the schools are supply and maintenance shops repairing planes for the Italian and African theaters and the British Transport Command.

To numerous points where the RAF and United States Army Transport Command routes join, the British and Americans share air fields and services, and pool signals and flying controls in the heartiest co-operation. Air Marshal Park says "collaboration is as close as though it was all the same team."

Miss Carroll Returns To Italy With Red Cross

NAPLES, March 20 (AP)—Miss Madeleine Carroll, who used to spend some of her vacations from Hollywood in a villa at Lake Como, has returned to Italy in an American Red Cross uniform to work in Army hospitals.

Miss Carroll said she hoped to be assigned as a staff aide to evacuation hospitals. She added that she was grateful to the Red Cross because "none of the other girls stare or act as though I were a celebrity."

Postwar Military Planning Backed

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Asserting that "very serious and difficult problems" dealing with military planning will confront the nation after the war, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox today indorsed legislation to set up a special congressional postwar military planning committee.

Mr. Knox' indorsement in a letter to the House Rules Committee, which expects to clear the legislation for action this week, was made public by Chairman Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois. Mr. Sabath, asserting he knew of no opposition to the proposal, predicted its prompt approval.

Speaker Sam Rayburn and Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. of Massachusetts already have indorsed the legislation, as have Chairmen Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky of the Military Committee and Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia of the Naval Committee, both of whom would be ex-officio members of the 21-man planning group.

"I am in thorough accord with the proposal and hope that such a select committee will be created," Mr. Knox wrote Mr. Sabath.

Ohio Teen-Agers Show Mettle When Put on Their Own Honor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 20 (AP)—Youthful Mayor James A. Rhodes, has turned to the children themselves to break up a growing wave of juvenile crime which, he declares, should be blamed on "adult delinquency."

Rather than follow the old formula of appealing to parents and churches, the Mayor explained, he went directly to the boys and girls he considered heeding help.

"Instead of harping 'don't do this and don't do that,' he said, 'come on, let's do things,'" the Mayor said. "We gave them responsibility, and they've accepted it."

Mayor Rhodes, who took office in January, discovered that a fifth of the youngsters in this city of about 325,000 lacked proper supervision. He mapped a plan of procedure with Lester W. Merica, Police Chief; Charles Cole, Safety Director, and Nick Barrick, Recreational Director.

First they warned pool room operators and liquor permit holders children must not enter their establishments. They hold hotels that false registration of young couples must end. Theaters running morning shows were told to report youngsters skipping classes. Public dances were investigated.

But, Mayor Rhodes said, that didn't change the plight of the child left pretty much on his own. One day a youngster approached Mr. Barrick, cleared his throat, and said:

"Nick, it's like this: We meet on a street corner and a cop runs us off. We go to recreation centers and the big boys won't let us in. We can't go to a movie because we haven't got the money. What are we going to do?"

The answer, Mayor Rhodes and his advisers found, was in organization of these children for recreational activities. 'Teen-age canteens were set up—dances, floor shows, soda pop. Everything created by and under the supervision of the youngsters themselves. They have their own committees which, besides arranging for various functions, set up a sort of "police" force that keeps things in order and youngsters on the straight.

Yale Head Says World Forgot Price of Liberty

CHICAGO, March 20 (AP)—The ideals for which the last war was fought "were submerged in an age that forgot a price must be paid for liberty if it is to be secured," Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, believes.

Addressing the University of Chicago convocation yesterday, President Seymour said, "The pathetic aftermath of the last war had less to do with the terms of treaties than with the moral collapse of mankind.

Ten P.C. Tax Deduction in Lieu Of Contributions Is Opposed

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Acclaimed generally on Capitol Hill as the small taxpayers' dream come true, a plan to boil down the income tax laws was assailed by Representative Carl Curtis (R) of Nebraska today as containing "unfair and immoral provisions."

Mr. Curtis, a member of the Special House Republican Committee on Taxes, voiced the first dissident words since the Ways and Means Committee made the plan public last week. He said he heartily approved the objective of freeing some 30,000,000 taxpayers from having to wrestle with another income tax report.

But he roundly denounced a provision allowing every taxpayer a deduction of 10 per cent of income subject to withholding taxes to offset usual allowances for contributions to religious, charitable and similar organizations.

"It allows everyone this 10 per cent deduction whether they make a contribution or not," he complained. "I object to a proposal which gives the individual who contributes nothing to charity a deduction as a matter of right."

Declaring a blanket deduction "is unfair and immoral," Mr. Curtis said:

"It is fundamentally wrong to treat givers and nongivers alike."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, ranking Republican on the tax-framing Finance Committee, spoke enthusiastically of the House Committee proposal, as did Senator Eugene D. Millikin (R) of Colorado, a member of the same committee.

Senator Vandenberg expressed the hope legislation that would bring about "true simplification" would be enacted quickly.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, hailed the new proposal as "well conceived and intelligently planned" and predicted it would be "a great boon to the country."

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee said he believed the simplification legislation would be passed and sent to the White House before Congress recesses for the political conventions next summer.

World War II Memorials Proposed In Form of Community Sports Centers

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—"Living memorials" to persons killed in World War II, in the form of community sports centers, have been proposed by the Government-sponsored National Committee on Physical Fitness.

Paul V. McNutt, head of the Federal Security Administration, of which the Physical Fitness Committee is a part, appointed George M. Trautman, President of the American Association, professional baseball league, head of a commission to suggest methods by which towns and cities could create such memorials.

The American people can pay no higher tribute to the American athlete in uniform than to build shrines to his memory, Mr. Trautman said in a statement issued from his Columbus, Ohio, office.

The memorials, it was suggested, could be in the form of swimming pools, stadiums, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, and other sports centers.

A sports center of the type contemplated is now being developed in the Parker School District of Greenville, S. C. with 21 acres to be given over to a swimming pool, baseball diamonds and other facilities, the Physical Fitness Committee said.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Peter the Ball Player

By Carolyn Haywood
Author of "B is for Betsy," "Primrose Day," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

One day, Penny said to his mother, "Mummy, I wish I had a brother."

"Do you, Penny?" said Mother.

"Do you know what, Mummy?" asked Penny.

"What?" asked Mother.

"I would like to have a brother just like Peter," said Penny.

"How old is Peter?" asked Mother.

"He's eight," replied Penny. "He's wonderful, Mummy. You ought to see Peter pitch balls. And he can bat 'em, too. Peter says he's going to be a baseball player when he grows up. He says his daddy was a baseball player, a long time ago."

"Is that so?" said Mother.

"Yes," replied Penny. "Peter plays so well, that the big boys in the fifth grade ask him to play with them. But, he plays with me, too," said Penny. "Sometimes, he plays with me all through recess."

"Well, Peter must be a nice boy, from what you have told me about him," said Mother.

"Oh, he's swell!" said Penny. "You know what, Mummy? Next to you and Daddy, I like Peter more than anybody else."

"Well, I would certainly like to see Peter, some time," said Mother.

"You mean, maybe we could 'dopt Peter; just the way you 'dopted me?" said Penny, his eyes shining.

Mother laughed. "Good gracious! No," she said. "You can't adopt little boys who have fathers and mothers."

"Maybe his mother and father would let us have him," said Penny.

Looking for a Brother

"Oh, no, darling!" replied Mother. "Mothers and fathers don't give up their little boys. Especially when they are as nice as Peter or as nice as you. Can you imagine Daddy and me giving you up to someone else?"

Penny shook his head. "No," he said. "And I wouldn't want you to."

"Well, Peter wouldn't want his mother and daddy to give him up, either," said Mother.

"Do you suppose we can find a brother, just like Peter?" asked Penny.

"No two little boys are exactly alike," said Mother; "but we will begin to look around. I am sure we will find the right brother for you."

One day, Penny's daddy said, "Penny, how would you like to go with me to see a real baseball game?"

"Oh, Daddy, that would be great," said Penny. "You mean the kind of baseball game you always listen to over the radio?"

"That's the kind," said Daddy.

"Oh boy!" cried Penny. "When are we going, Daddy?"

"Next Saturday afternoon," replied Daddy.

The next morning, at recess, Peter came up to Penny. "Do you want to play ball?" he asked.

"Oh, Peter!" cried Penny. "What do you think! My Daddy's going to take me to a real baseball game on Saturday. The kind you hear over the radio."

Peter's big brown eyes grew wide and a light came into them. "Oh, that's wonderful!" he said, in a low voice. "That's wonderful. Some day, I'm going to see a real baseball game, with uniforms and umpires and home runs and everything."

Peter and Penny went to that part of the playground where the children were allowed to play ball. They used a soft ball.

Peter threw it to Penny. When Penny threw it back, Peter said, "You mustn't throw it underhand, Penny. When you pitch a ball, you throw it like this." Peter threw the ball back with a swing of his arm. "See!" he said.

Penny threw it. The ball didn't go very far but Peter said, "That's the way."

Penny felt all warm inside, when Peter praised him.

Just then, two ten-year-old boys from the fifth grade came along. "Come on, Peter," cried one of the boys. "Throw it here. Let's have a real game."

"I'm playing with Penny," Peter called back.

"Awh, what do you want to play with a first-grade baby for?" said the boy, "He can't play ball."

"Well, I'm showing him how," said Peter, as he threw the ball back to Penny.

Penny Pitches

Penny tried again to swing his arm the way Peter did. He wanted to show those big boys that he knew how to throw a ball. But he tried so hard, he fell down and the ball went up in the air and fell right beside him.

The two big boys roared with laughter. "Some ball player!" they screamed. "Come on, Peter, stop wasting your time with that baby."

Penny scrambled up. His face was bright pink and his ears were scarlet.

"I'm playing with Penny," was all Peter said. "Come on, Penny, throw it again."

When the bell rang for the children to return to their rooms, Penny said, "Thanks, Peter. I'm going to be a ball player when I get big, too."

"Sure," replied Peter.

That evening, Penny told Daddy about his game of ball with Peter.

"He's the best ball player in the whole school," said Penny.

"Do you think Peter would like to go with us on Saturday?" asked Daddy.

"Oh, Daddy!" cried Penny. "May I ask him?"

"Yes. You may ask him tomorrow," said Daddy. "Tell him to be here at the house, by one o'clock."

The next morning, when Penny saw Peter, he ran to meet him. "Peter!" he cried, "My Daddy is going to take you to the ball game, too."

"Gee!" said Peter. "That's the most wonderful thing that ever happened to me."

When Saturday afternoon arrived, Peter was at Penny's house, long before one o'clock.

While Penny took his bath, Peter sat in Penny's little bedroom chair and talked to Penny's mother. Penny could hear his mother asking Peter about his daddy, who had been a baseball player. Peter spoke in such a low voice, Penny couldn't hear what he said.

He heard Mother say something about Peter's mother. The water was running and Penny couldn't hear Peter's reply. While Penny splashed in the tub, he could hear the murmur of Peter's voice. Every once in a while, Penny could hear Mother say, "see, dear."

Three Little Boys

At one o'clock, Daddy started off with the two boys. Mother kissed Penny good-by, and then she kissed Peter. "My, but it is nice, Daddy, to have two little boys to kiss good-by," she said.

"Hey! What about me?" said Daddy.

"I mean three little boys," laughed Mother, as she kissed Daddy.

Peter and Penny had the most exciting afternoon of their lives. They jumped up and down most of the time. They yelled for the home team until their throats were dry. Then Daddy bought them cold drinks. They ate rolls with hot dogs and plenty of mustard.

Finally, the home team won the game, and it was time to go home. Peter looked up at Penny's daddy. "I didn't know a ball game could be so wonderful. Oh boy! Wait until I grow up! I'm going to be the best pitcher that ever was."

Taking Peter Home

On the way home, Daddy said, "Now Peter, where do you live? We'll take you right home."

"Thank you, sir," said Peter. "I live at Trinity House."

"Is that so?" said Daddy.

"What's 'Trinity House'?" asked Penny.

"That's where you live, if you don't have any father or mother," answered Peter.

Penny looked at Peter with eyes as round as dollars. "Haven't you any father or mother?" he asked.

"No," replied Peter. "Not since I was a little baby."

"I didn't have any when I was a little baby," said Penny. "But Daddy and Mother looked all over for me and when they found me, then I had a Daddy and Mother."

"Gee, that was swell!" said Peter.

Just then, they reached the gates of the home where Peter lived. "Well, here we are!" said Daddy, turning to Peter.

Peter opened the door of the car. "Thank you very much, sir, for taking me to the game," he said.

"You are very welcome," replied Daddy. "We were glad you could go with us."

Penny looked ready to burst with excitement. "Peter," he said. "Peter, you're going to have a daddy and mother, too."

Peter laughed and said, "Good-by, Penny. I'll see you on Monday."

"Good-by," called Penny, as Daddy started the car.

"Oh, Daddy!" cried Penny, "you'll be Peter's daddy, won't you?"

"Peter is a fine, dear boy," replied Daddy. "We will have to talk it all over with Mother."

"Oh, Mother! Mother!" cried Penny, when he reached home. "What do you think! Peter hasn't any mother or father. Isn't that wonderful, Mother? Now we can 'dopt him."

"I know, darling," said Mother. "Peter told me while you were taking your bath. I have been thinking about it, all afternoon."

"And are you going to 'dopt him?" asked Penny, leaning close to his mother.

"We'll see," said Mother. "I will have to talk it over with Daddy."

That night, when Mother heard Penny say his prayers, she heard him say, "God bless Daddy. God bless Mummy. And God bless Peter, my really truly brother."

(And did they 'dopt Peter? Read the story next Monday and see.)

Puzzle Corner

Hidden Animals

In each sentence below, some animal is carefully hidden. See if you can find them all.

1. We saw the mica twinkling in the sand.
2. Oh, do give our band a try-out first.
3. The truth is I with a pencil am best.
4. Let's try my cap on you before the show.
5. It looks silly to grab bits of cotton in the air.
6. If we hurry we can gather a tubful of shells.
7. For this one muff I shopped all day long.
8. We were not surprised to find the spar rotten.
9. It takes Granny to make Elmo useful.
10. I was an early visitor to Iser's new store.

(Watch for the answers on this page next Monday.)

Answers to Puzzles

Lois and Her Brother

Oils, soil, silo.

Artist Puzzle

1. Rag; 2. Canvas; 3. Brush; 4. Paint; 5. Palette; 6. Easel.

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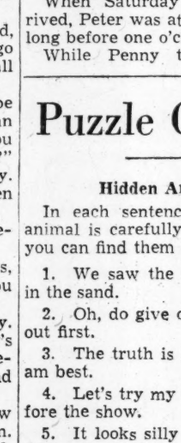

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The March Hare Marches

The March Hare's marching down the street.
He thumps along on rabbit feet.
He holds his furry ears up high
To hear the robins in the sky.
He wrinkles up his nose until
He smells a golden daffodil.
He naps upon a clover pillow,
Then goes to call on pussy-willow.

ROWENA BENNETT

"Waiting for his Master," by Ben Woodworth, 8, Arlington, Va.

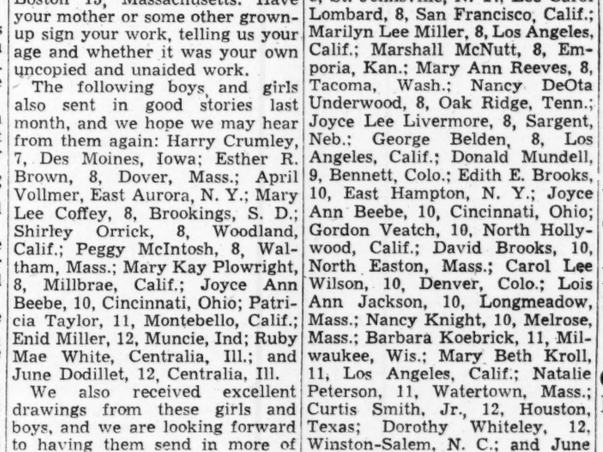
Jack Horner's Party

Last week we printed the four prize-winning stories in the Jack Horner Party for February. Today we are publishing the drawings which won "plums."

If you want to take part in the fun, send in your best original stories or drawings to Jack Horner's Party, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts. Have your mother or some other grown-up sign your work, telling us your age and whether it was your own uncopied and unaided work.

The following boys and girls also sent in good stories last month, and we hope we may hear from them again: Harry Crumley, 7, Des Moines, Iowa; Esther R. Brown, 8, Dover, Mass.; April Vollmer, East Aurora, N. Y.; Mary Lee Coffey, 8, Brookings, S. D.; Shirley Orrick, 8, Woodland, Calif.; Peggy McIntosh, 8, Waltham, Mass.; Mary Kay Plowright, 8, Millbrae, Calif.; Joyce Ann Beebe, 10, Cincinnati, Ohio; Patricia Taylor, 11, Montebello, Calif.; Enid Miller, 12, Muncie, Ind; Ruby Mae White, Centralia, Ill.; and June Dodillet, 12, Centralia, Ill.

We also received excellent drawings from these girls and boys, and we are looking forward to having them send in more of their work soon: Barbara Jean Dunbar, 4, Hampton, Va.; Marilyn Walter, 5, Buffalo, N. Y.; Patty Lane, 5, Des Moines, Iowa; Sharon Lee Rogers, 5, Lawrence, Kan.; Gilbert Reeves, 5, Tacoma, Wash.; Aleida Bruzon, 6, Brookline, Mass.; Peggy Ann Merrill, 7, Augusta, Maine; Vivian Strang, 8, Cincinnati, Ohio; Barbara Lee Fields, 7, Seattle, Wash.; Marsha Franken, 7, Suncrest, Calif.; Alfred Everest, 8, St. Johnsville, N. Y.; Lee Carol Lombard, 8, San Francisco, Calif.; Marilyn Lee Miller, 8, Los Angeles, Calif.; Marshall McNutt, 8, Emporia, Kan.; Mary Ann Reeves, 8, Tacoma, Wash.; Nancy DeOta Underwood, 8, Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Joyce Lee Livermore, 8, Sargent, Neb.; George Belden, 8, Los Angeles, Calif.; Donald Mundell, 9, Bennett, Colo.; Edith E. Brooks, 10, East Hampton, N. Y.; Joyce Ann Beebe, 10, Cincinnati, Ohio; Gordon Veatch, 10, North Hollywood, Calif.; David Brooks, 10, North Easton, Mass.; Carol Lee Wilson, 10, Denver, Colo.; Lois Ann Jackson, 10, Longmeadow, Mass.; Nancy Knight, 10, Melrose, Mass.; Barbara Koebrick, 11, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mary Beth Kroll, 11, Los Angeles, Calif.; Natalie Peterson, 11, Watertown, Mass.; Curtis Smith, Jr., 12, Houston, Texas; Dorothy Whiteley, 12, Winston-Salem, N. C.; and June Reeves, Tacoma, Wash.



"Playing With My Cat," by Linda Marlowe, 7, Bedford, N. Y.; "Sleighride Party," by Robert Benner, 9, Ridgeway, Ontario, Canada.

"A Quiet Scene," by Billy Johnson, 6, Joliet, Illinois; "Lancer," by Cothele B. Anthony, 11, Penticton, British Columbia.

Concert for Mrs. Dove

At last came the night of the concert for Mrs. Dove. All the Featherdale folk, dressed in their brightest colors, and with their feathers brushed, began to arrive at the hall.

Mr. Woodpecker, looking very grand in his bright red hat, was taking the tickets. Everyone gave him a grain of wheat, a berry, or some other tasty morsel for Mrs. Dove and her little family. The little Woodpecker boys drilled holes in a nearby tree to keep track of the number of guests their father admitted.

Miss Susie Swallow, dressed in a lovely blue-black evening dress, handed out programs. And Mr. Crane, who was tall enough to look over the heads of everyone else, was the usher, finding just the right seat for each one.

Mrs. Dove and her children, who were really too young to be out at night, were very neat in their brownish-gray suits. Mr. Blue Jay, the master of ceremonies, had them come upon the stage for a formal introduction to the audience.

Mr. Blue Jay started announcing the program. "For the first number on our program," he began, "Mr. Meadowlark will sing one of his most famous selections."

And Mr. Meadowlark, a pleasant young fellow, dressed in brown suit and yellow vest, did sing a most pleasing number.

Then Mr. Quail came upon the stage, and gave his calls. And as a surprise, from somewhere in the dark, Mrs. Quail answered him. The audience flapped their wings to say they had enjoyed it and appreciated the Quails staying up so late to entertain them.

Mr. Blue Jay walked out on the stage to announce the next singer. Before he could say a word, one of the largest and most unusual looking birds the Featherdale folk had ever seen stepped into the spotlight. Everyone fairly gasped at this strange creature's appearance. Who was he? Where did he come from? They had to admit he was an elegant looking fellow, with his gorgeous red and yellow feathers around his neck, and such long, magnificent tail feathers. And he walked like a king, holding his head high in the air.

An Unexpected Performer

He opened his mouth, and his body seemed to spring up and down. But the sounds that came from his mouth were certainly not beautiful. It was not a song at all. But he did make a lot of noise. So much, in fact, that all the little bird children who had gone to sleep under their mothers' wings awakened. Then followed such a chirping and cheeping, and fluttering of wings, as their mothers tried to quiet them.

The strange guest was strutting off the stage with a most injured look in his eyes. "What a way to treat a fellow who has been invited to speak!" he said.

By this time Mr. Blue Jay had recognized him and was hopping around on the stage, trying to explain. "Why, Mr. Rooster!" he said. "We are very glad to have you with us tonight, though I must say it is quite a surprise. I am the announcer, or master of ceremonies, as they call me, for this concert."

"That's funny," said Mr. Rooster. "I understood that Mr. Thomas Turkey was to introduce the speakers. I was asked to speak at the Better Barnyard Club."

Mr. Blue Jay hastened to explain. "Now, I know there has been a mistake. This is the concert given for the benefit of Mrs. Dove and her babies."

"Oh, dear me!" cried Mr. Rooster. "This is all very embarrassing to me. But I offer you my most sincere apologies for breaking in on you like this."

"It has been a pleasure to have you with us," Mr. Blue Jay assured him.

A Traveler Arrives

Mr. Rooster said a polite but hasty "thank you" and hurried away, evidently anxious to be on his way to a place where he was expected and would be more welcome.

Just then there was a great commotion in the back of the hall. All the birds began chirping and flapping their wings. Then, down the aisle, came Mr. Mocking Bird. Right up on the stage he ran. He started to speak, but the audience was making so much noise he could not be heard.

Finally the clapping, or rather flapping, stopped and Mr. Mocking Bird said, "Thank you for your warm greeting!" He cleared his throat and went on, "Please let me say this before I sing. I thought I wanted the King to tell me I had the finest voice in all the world. But now I feel it is quite enough to have one's friends enjoy one's singing. I can't tell you how happy I am to be able to sing for you tonight!"

Then he sang his most beautiful songs for them. And everyone said they had never heard Mr. Mocking Bird sing so well.

Snow Track

I leave footsteps where I go
Walking out across the snow.

You can see me make a track
Going to the tree and back.

It is fun to leave a trail
Stretching backward like a tail

Getting longer as I go
Making footsteps in the snow.

HELEN HOWLAND PROMMEL

N. Y. Manufacturing Pay Rolls At Record High Despite Draft

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 20—Metropolitan New York has eaten its manpower cake and kept it too. Its manufacturing pay rolls are at an all time high despite the fact that this region has contributed more than 1,000,000 men to the armed forces.

This was disclosed here today by the Regional Plan Association in a report on the economic resources of the environs of the city within 50 miles of Times Square during which it noted that the upswing in industrial employment represents a relatively small loss in the manufacture of civilian goods.

The figures cited by the Association have approximately 700,000 men and women engaged in war industries as compared with 1,160,000 still turning out products for the civilian consumer. Since the latter figure is just 200,000 under the prewar level, the Association is not apprehensive about peacetime conversion problems.

Many war boom communities are worrying about conversion because new plants producing for the fighting fronts have completely overshadowed normal civilian industries, or, as in Detroit, war work has simply taken over the civilian plants. Neither problem holds here.

The total draft of 1,775,000 imposed by the war upon the manpower of the region was obtained by first taking 860,000 from the unemployed labor force, thus reducing unemployment here to less than 100,000 today, the Association reported.

Approximately 300,000 women, older men and boys who hadn't tried gainful employment were attracted to war goods industries. They were followed by the exodus of 200,000 from civilian goods production lines, and 415,000 persons from professions, service lines, construction activities, utilities, and retail trade.

The Association emphasized, however, that these figures were approximations based on the best available evidence, and were to be regarded as indicators of broad economic trends rather than as exact measurements of the changes that have occurred.

The number of persons engaged in manufacturing in the area today, therefore, is about 1,860,000 which, the Association says, far exceeds the factory employment figure for metropolitan New York at any previous time, and is 72 per cent higher than the region's industrial employment in 1939.

Colonial System Changes Expected

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 20 (AP)—Modifications of the British colonial system after the war is predicted by the Rev. Basil Mathews, former Secretary of the British Ministry of Information and now a Professor of Missions at Boston University.

Dr. Mathews told the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Missionary Education Movement yesterday that he believed some British colonies would be granted independence and others would be given greater voices in the government of the British Empire.

Minority religious groups, he stated, would suffer in some cases where a colony won independence.

The meeting was attended by 100 church leaders representing 37 denominations embracing 90 per cent of the membership of Protestant churches in the United States and Canada.

Other speakers at the meeting included the Rev. William J. Northcott of London, Home Secretary of the London Missionary Society, and Gilbert Q. Lesourd, business manager of the movement. Mr. Lesourd said sales of missionary publications had increased 37 per cent during 1943.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Cambridgeshire
Cambridge: Guildhall, 7 p. m., May 11.

Cheshire
Wallasey: The Floral Pavilion, New Brighton, 7:30 p. m., May 8.

Essex
Chelmsford: Institute Hall, London Road, 6 p. m., May 7.
Ilford: Church Building, Eastern Avenue, opposite The Drive, 7:30 p. m., May 9.

London
London (Sixth Church): Church Building, Gwendolen Avenue and Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S. W. 15, 6:30 p. m., May 13.

Sussex
Hove: Drill Hall, County Cricket Ground, 3:15 p. m., May 7.

Wiltshire
Salisbury: The British Legion Hall, Market Square, 7 p. m., May 11.

Scotland

Lanarkshire
Glasgow (Third Church): Cosmo Cinema, Rose Street, C. 2, 3 p. m., May 14.

Canada

Manitoba
Winnipeg (First Church): Church Auditorium, River Avenue and Nassau Street, 3 p. m., March 26.

United States

Alabama
Decatur: Church Edifice, Johnson and Sixth Avenue, 3 p. m., March 26.

California
Culver City (auspices Fourteenth Church Los Angeles): Culver City Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 26.
Davis: Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 30.
Fillmore: Fillmore Ebell Club House, Second Street, 3 p. m., March 26.
Florence (auspices Twenty-second Church, Los Angeles): Church Auditorium, 1845 East Seventy-first Street, 3 p. m., March 26.
Fresno: Church Auditorium, Calaveras at N Street, 8 p. m., March 28.
Pasadena (First Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 27.

Colorado
Boulder: Church Edifice, Thirteenth Street, and Mapleton Avenue, 8 p. m., March 31.
Loveland: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 30.

District of Columbia
Washington (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Sixteenth and Meridian Streets, N. W., 8 p. m., March 27.

Florida
Hollywood: Hollywood Central School, Monroe Street and Federal Highway, 3 p. m., March 26. Radiocast Station WFTL, Ft. Lauderdale, 710 kilocycles.
Melbourne: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 28.
West Palm Beach: Church Edifice, Okeechobee Road and Flagler Drive, 8:15 p. m., March 27.

Illinois
Carbondale: First Christian Church, 3 p. m., March 26.
Chicago (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., April 1.
Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Church Edifice, 4115 North Kedvale Avenue, 8 p. m., March 27.

Indiana
Frankfort: Church Edifice, North Clay Street, 3 p. m., March 26.
Greenfield: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 27.
Indianapolis (Fourth Church): Murat Theater, 8 p. m., March 28.

Iowa
Clinton: Washington Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 28.
Creston: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 30.
Sioux City: Shrine Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 31.

Kansas
Hutchinson: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 30.
Pittsburg: Church Edifice, 8:15, March 31.
Topeka: High School Auditorium, Tenth and Polk Streets, Polk Street Entrance, 8 p. m., March 31.

Louisiana
Shreveport: Church Auditorium, 3201 Centenary Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 30.

Maryland
Baltimore (First Church): Emerson Hotel, 12:10 p. m., March 28.

Massachusetts
Boston Series (auspices The Mother Church):
Brookline: St. Mark's Methodist Church, Vernon and Park Streets, 8 p. m., March 20.
Peabody: South Congregational Church, Peabody Square, 8 p. m., March 21.
Belmont: Senior High School Auditorium, Orchard Street near Common Street, 8 p. m., March 23.
Natick: First Baptist Church, School and Common Streets, Natick Square, 3:30 p. m., March 26.

Michigan
Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 20011 Grand River Avenue, 8 p. m., March 27.
Monroe: Church Edifice, 3 North Macomb Street, 3:30 p. m., March 26.

Minnesota
Excelsior: Excelsior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 1.
Minneapolis (Third Church): Church Edifice, Lagoon and Holmes South, 8 p. m., March 27 and 28.
St. Paul (Third Church): Masonic Temple, 1100 Payne Avenue, 8 p. m., March 28.

Missouri
Joplin (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 30.
St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, 475 North Kingshighway, 8 p. m., March 28.

Montana
Great Falls: Civic Center Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 30.

Nebraska
Lincoln: Church Edifice, Twelfth and L Streets, 3 p. m., March 26.

New Jersey
Bayonne: Masonic Temple, 888 Avenue C, near Fortieth Street, 3:30 p. m., March 26.
Newark (First Church): Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Auditorium, Broadway and Second Avenue, 8:30 p. m., March 30.
Passaic: Y. W. C. A., Prospect Street and Passaic Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 26.
Paterson (Second Church): School No. 13, Auditorium, East Twenty-third Street, between Park Avenue and Broadway, 8:30 p. m., March 27.
Pompton Lakes: Pompton Lakes High School, Lakeside Avenue, 3:30 p. m., March 26.
Red Bank: Red Bank Junior High School, 8:30 p. m., March 27.

New Mexico
Carlsbad: Eddy County Court House, 3:30 p. m., March 26.
Raton: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 28.

New York
Hollis: Masonic Temple, 91-19 One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, 3:30 p. m., April 1.
Richmond Hill: Church Auditorium, 8760 One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8:15 p. m., March 31.

Ohio
Steubenville: Masonic Temple, 227 North Fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., March 28.

Oklahoma
Oklahoma City (auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 31.
Shawnee: Shawnee High School, Highland and Union Street, 8 p. m., March 30.
Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady, 3 p. m., March 26.

Oregon
Coquille: Washington School Assembly Room, 8 p. m., March 27.
Eugene: Mayflower Theater, 784 East Eleventh Avenue, 8 p. m., March 28.
Hillsboro: Union High School, 645 East Lincoln, 3 p. m., March 26.

Pennsylvania
Carlisle: Strand Theater, North Pitt Street, 8 p. m., March 26.
Harrisburg: Forum of Education Building, 8:15 p. m., March 27.
Philadelphia (Fifth Church): Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., March 30.
Pittsburgh (First Church): The Nixon Theater, 425 Sixth Avenue, 12:10 p. m., March 30.
Pittsburgh (Second Church): "The Grotto," 107 East Montgomery Avenue, 3:15 p. m., March 26.
Sharon: Sharon Senior High School Auditorium, State Street and Case Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 30.

Texas
Corpus Christi: Wynn Seale High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 26.
Houston (First Church): Music Hall, Sam Houston Coliseum, 8 p. m., March 31.
Kingsville: A. and I. College Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 27.
Port Arthur: Masonic Temple, 1901 Lakeshore Drive, 8 p. m., March 30.

West Virginia
Morgantown: Spruce Street Methodist Church, 8:15 p. m., March 31.

Wisconsin
Milwaukee (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1821 West Bow Street, 8 p. m., April 1.
Whitewater: Whitewater State Teachers College Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 31.

Washington
Aberdeen: Church Edifice, Third and I Streets, 8 p. m., March 23. Radiocast Station KXRO, 1340 kilocycles.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Georgia
Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on April 2, 16, 30, May 7, 21.
Worcester — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on March 26, May 28.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on April 23, June 25.

Eastern States

Georgia
Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on April 2, 16, 30, May 7, 21.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on March 26, April 23.

New York
New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on April 2, 16.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on April 2, 16, May 7, 21.

North Carolina
Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on March 26, May 21.

Central States

Iowa
Des Moines—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHO, 1040kc, on March 26.

Ohio
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on April 2, 16, May 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California
Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on April 2, 16, 30, May 7, 21.

Washington
Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on April 2, 16, 30, May 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8.07mc, on April 2, 16, 30, May 14, 28.

Territories

Hawaii
Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on April 16, May 21.

Bombers Drop U. S. Leaflets Over Germany

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—American bombers in their daylight raids on Berlin have dropped not only bombs but also bulletins urging the German people to repudiate their Nazi leaders in the interests of peace, the Office of War Information discloses.

The messages, which also pictured the might of American bombings still to come, presumably were those which prompted Propaganda Minister Goebbels' recent threat of imprisonment to any German who did not surrender Allied leaflets immediately to the authorities.

Three leaflets were in the series dropped along with thousands of tons of bombs on the German capital.

One leaflet entitled "Stalingrad Number Two" told Berliners that 55,000 Germans troops were killed and 18,200 imprisoned at Cherkasy on the Russian front, one year after Stalingrad.

"As at Stalingrad, the German troops in the Korsun Pocket were ordered by Adolf Hitler to hold a strategically impossible position," the leaflet said.

". . . seldom in all history has a military leader committed such a colossal blunder as Hitler committed at Stalingrad. Now he has given Germany a second Stalingrad.

"How many more Stalingrads will there be?"

Another leaflet carried a three-column picture of a Flying Fortress with dotted lines extending beyond the wing tips to show the greater size of the American super bomber now in production and yet to be seen over Germany.

The leaflet gave a factual account of the sinking of an Allied troop ship with the loss of 1,000 American troops, and noted that this was the only heavy loss suffered in transporting 3,800,000 U. S. soldiers overseas with their weapons, equipment and supplies.

The third leaflet declared that the Nazi leaders dreaded peace because it meant "the end of their power, and end of their privileges, the end of their lives." To make other Germans dread peace also, the message said, the Nazis are arguing that Germans would be enslaved by a peace through capitulation.

"The truth is, that Hitler's war has enslaved the German people," the leaflet went on. "Germans have to toil like slaves for Hitler's weapon forge and die like slaves for Hitler's war. Peace would end this slavery. 'The United Nations have not the intent of enslaving the German people,' stated President Roosevelt on Dec. 24, 1943."

Bulgarian Army Battles Partisans

By Overseas News Agency

Bern, Switzerland

Strong Partisan activity has flared up in the immediate neighborhood of Sofia, Bulgarian Capital, a Budapest report reaching here states.

Regular Bulgarian troops have started an offensive against the rebels, capturing the fortified town of Bajlov and killing 150 Partisans. The troops found a secret arsenal, sufficient to equip four regiments, according to the Hungarian account. A complete radio station was also taken.

Training Time Of War Fliers Is Increased

FORT WORTH, Texas, March 20 (AP)—Nine weeks have been added to the individual training period for U. S. fighter pilots and five weeks to the schedule for bomber pilots, the Army Air Forces training command said yesterday.

The revised program was effective March 14 throughout the A. A. F. T. C.'s nation-wide network of flying schools and was made possible because requirements of combat air forces are being filled adequately and it is possible to slow the tempo of pilot training, the Command explained.

The Command added that the new schedule will provide more time for students to absorb the complex instructions and will reduce the mental and physical pressure under which they study and practice.

Each of the periods required to complete the curricula for preflight training and for primary, basic and advanced pilot training has been extended from nine to ten weeks, and in addition a new five-week transition course, designated "fighter transition, single engine, and fixed gunnery," has been established for fighter pilots, the Command announced.

Nine weeks of transition training heretofore given bomber pilots in the two or four-engine specialized schools has been stretched to ten weeks. The Command explained that with the exception of the new transition course for fighter pilots the revised schedule was a reversion to the "ten-week-per-phase" system employed before Pearl Harbor.

Reduction of the phases from ten to nine weeks was made shortly after the United States entered the war, and has been maintained to meet the critical and heavy demand for pilots for the air forces in all theaters.

Ford Snaps Own Record In Century

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 20 (AP)—Bob Kiphuth, Yale and Olympic coach, snapped the jigger closing his stopwatch as Alan Ford, his great swimmer, ended a 100-yard freestyle sprint. Usually calm, the stocky Kiphuth's eyes popped at what he saw. Nervously, he slid into the background while the official timers went into a huddle.

Neither he, nor Ford, the 20-year-old rusty-haired Balboa, Canal Zone, bullet had to wait long. Grinning, but plainly excited, the announcer reported that Alan had lowered his own world's century record to 49.7 seconds.

Great Moment

And while a capacity crowd of 2,100 cheered, Kiphuth, no longer restrained, rushed to Ford, kissed him on the cheek and embraced the likeable lad.

It was their great moment!

Ford, looking as though he were flying over the water in Yale's pool, turned in a smooth, flawless performance in his latest record-breaking sprint Saturday night. Credited officially with a 50.6, Alan lowered it to 50.1 recently.

Meantime, Kiphuth has been claiming, and convincing Ford, that his prize pupil could do a 50-second or lower century.

Fastest in History

"Ford's latest performance certainly should convince everyone," said Kiphuth, Yale's coach for 25 years, "that Alan is the fastest dash man in swimming history."

Kiphuth predicted that Ford's record swim would launch a new era in swimming. At the turn of the century, he said, swimmers were doing the 100 in 55 seconds, and then John Weissmuller came along and pared it to 51 seconds, where it stood for 17 years.

"Folks just became convinced it would never go any lower," declared Bob, "but it has."

Maine Five Wins N. E. Hoop Title Over Somerville

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20 (AP)—Waterville High became the first Maine school to win the New England schoolboy basketball championship Saturday night, defeating Somerville High, champion of Massachusetts, 47-34, in the Marvel Gymnasium at Brown University before 2,800 specators.

The Maine quintet jumped to an early lead and was ahead 34-14 going into the last half. Somerville cut into the lead and Waterville was ahead 39-27 at the three-quarter mark. In the last period Somerville lost Capt. Tony Lavelli, its high scorer with 16 points, on personal fouls.

Forwards John Jabar and John Mitchell, both with 15 points, were high scorers for the team from Maine.

Indians Release Diamond Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., March 20—The Dartmouth baseball team will meet West Point, Yale, and Williams on the diamond this spring in addition to playing eight Eastern Intercollegiate League contests, Athletic Director William H. McCarter has announced. These league games with Princeton, Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania will require only four days of competition since doubleheaders have been arraged to reduce necessary travel to the minimum.

McCarter also announced that Dartmouth will sponsor a summer baseball schedule with competition with other college teams to be arranged for Saturdays during July and August.

The spring schedule follows:

April 29—Army at West Point.
May 6—Yale at New Haven; 13—*Princeton; 20—*Cornell at Ithaca; 27—Williams.
June 3—*Columbia at New York; 10—*Pennsylvania.
*Eastern Intercollegiate League (two games).

Yale Nine Opens With the Braves

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 20 (AP)—Yale's baseball team will play at least 20 games this season beginning with an exhibition game with the Boston Braves on April 5 it has been announced by Ogden D. Miller, Athletic Director.

Red Rolfe's charges will meet Princeton four times. Other college rivals include Columbia, U. S. Military Academy, Holy Cross, and Brown.

The schedule (with more contests to be added):

April 5—Boston Braves; 28—Trinity, away.
May 3—United Aircraft; 6—Dartmouth; 13—Columbia, away; 17—Trinity; 20—U. S. Military Academy; 25—U. S. Military Academy, away; 27—Brown.
June 3—Princeton, away; 7—Columbia; 10—Princeton.
July 9—Williams; 15—Boston Coast Guard; 22—Princeton; 26—Stevens; 29—Providence, away.
Aug. 5—Holy Cross; 12—Williams, away; 26—Princeton, away.

'Grand American' Set for August

VANDALIA, Ohio, March 20 (AP)—Ralph M. Jenkins of Orleans, Ind., President of the Amateur Trapshooting Association, has announced that the 1944 Grand American Trapshoot—heretofore the World Series of trapshooting—would be a "token" affair of one, two, or three days.

The length of the shoot, Jenkins said, will depend on the amount of shells the shooters brought.

The Grand American was started in 1900, and since 1924 it has been held here. Last year it was a three-day event. The 1944 event, Jenkins said, will be held in the third week in August.

Red Sox Big Four at Medford

Associated Press

Joe Cronin's Small Crew of Regulars at Tufts Cage

Jim Tabor, Tony Lupien, Joe Wood, and Pinky Woods, the only men listed on the Red Sox roster who are working out in the Tufts cage, are shown as they stepped under the netting for one of their indoor conditioning drills. The arrival of Yank Terry, expected today, will swell the diminutive squad to full strength. The rest of the team is working out at home in California or in the South and will report to Cronin at Baltimore later this week.

Coast Guard Six Too Strong For Olympics in Play-Offs

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Bruins all through for the season, the Olympics are preparing to follow suit—unless their projected trip to California materializes—after four more United States Amateur Hockey Association play-off games at home and two on the road.

Winners of everything during the regular Eastern Hockey League season, the Olympics are experiencing a little too much trouble with the power-laden Curtis Bay Coast Guard outfit, which appears headed for the championship.

The Cutters are undefeated in six games, while the Olympics have lost two out of six, including a 5-1 beating by the Cutters here Saturday. The 'Pics schedule this week calls for them to play Philadelphia Tuesday, Brooklyn Saturday, New York Sunday, and then Coast Guard again one week from tomorrow night, all games at home, before closing out their dates on the road with Philadelphia the 29th and Coast Guard April 2.

The Olympics were no match for the Coast Guardsmen Saturday evening, for the Cutters conceivably could play in the National Hockey League. Certainly they would have done no worse than the New York Rangers this winter. With Frankie Brimsek in goal, and with such former pros in their line-up as Alex Motter, Art Coulter, Ossie Asmundson, and Johnny Mariucci, they were much too strong for the local favorites, and will be for the rest of the play-off entrants as well.

* * *

Briefs: Buzz Boll, recovered from his illness, is the last Bruin to leave Boston and he departs this afternoon on the 4:50 train for Toronto . . . He will leave Toronto tomorrow for the West, arriving in Regina sometime Friday . . . Johnny Crawford and Normie Calladine are the only Bruins returning from Toronto . . . Calladine will be inducted into the Army within two weeks, while Crawford expects his call-up within one week . . . Manager Art Ross has gone to Montreal to watch the opening play-off game between Canadiens and Maple Leafs.

* * *

Week-end results in the N. H. L. found Canadiens twice defeating Rangers 11-2 and 6-1, Detroit beating Chicago 6-3 Saturday and then being whitewashed by Mike Karakas 2-0 Sunday, and Toronto manhandling the Bruins 10-2 Saturday . . . In the opening Stanley Cup game tomorrow night Black Hawks go against the Red Wings and there is a possibility that the two clubs will have met nine times in a row before their series is over . . . The series itself can go seven games, and the two have just finished a home-and-home affair to close out their regular campaign.

* * *

Here are the final scoring figures for the league leaders, but the list is subject to a possible last-minute revision from Red Dutton's office:

	Goals	Assts	Pts
Cain, Boston	36	46	82
D. Bentley, Chicago	38	39	77
Carr, Toronto	36	38	74
Liscombe, Detroit	36	37	73
Lach, Canadiens	24	48	72
C. Smith, Chicago	23	49	72
Cowley, Boston	30	41	71
Mosienko, Chicago	32	38	70
A. Jackson, Boston	28	41	69
Bodnar, Toronto	22	40	62
Howe, Detroit	32	28	60

* * *

Thus it can be seen that Herbie Cain of the Bruins' is the individual scoring champion with a new record under his belt . . . As a matter of fact both Doug Bentley and Lornie Carr exceeded the old record of 73 points, while Carl Liscombe of Detroit matched it . . . Bentley is the leading goal scorer with 38, while Snuffy Smith, his line-mate, has established a new record for assists with 49 . . . Altogether nine players scored 30 or more goals . . . In addition to those listed above, Mud Brunetau of the Wings got 35 and Maurice Richard of Canadiens scored 32.

National Hockey League
(Final Standing)

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	38	5	7	83	234	109
Detroit	26	18	6	58	214	177
Toronto	23	23	4	50	214	174
Chicago	22	23	5	49	178	187
Boston	19	26	5	43	223	268
New York	6	39	5	17	162	310

Results March 18

Toronto 10, Boston 2.
Montreal 11, New York 2.
Detroit 6, Chicago 3.

Results March 19

Montreal 6, New York 1.
Chicago 2, Detroit 0.

Dodds Liked Sermon More Than Record

CHICAGO, March 20 (AP)—Gil Dodds preached a sermon at Goshen, Ind., yesterday. And to him that was a greater milestone in his career than setting a worlds's record in the mile run.

After 13,500 spectators cheered him on to a sensational 4:06.4 Bankers' Mile victory in the Chicago Relays Saturday night, the Boston divinity student stepped to the public address mike and said in effect that he was more excited about his sermon at Goshen than he was in his mile race.

Unbeaten This Year

Unbeaten in seven consecutive mile races this year, Dodds capped the indoor season by breaking a world's competitive indoor record which only a week before he had posted in the Knights of Columbus meet at New York with a time of 4:07.3.

The screaming throng in Chicago Stadium and the competition from Bill Hulse of the New York Athletic Club hurried the little parson on to his sensational triumph.

Hulse broke on top and kept the lead the first lap, but Dodds passed him in the second and was never behind thereafter. Hulse, however, kept glued to his back for nine more laps before Dodds opened the throttle, gulped in air and swept home in front with 20 yards to spare.

Five official timers clocked him at 4:06.4 and the sixth tabbed him at 4:06.3.

It was the fastest official indoor mile ever run by an American. Three men have topped it outdoors—Sweden's Arne Anderson with 4:02.6, his countryman, Gunder Haegg with 4:04.6, and Hulse with 4:06. Hulse's mark was made at Berea, Ohio, last July 31. He also was clocked in 4:06 in finishing second to Haegg's 4:04.6, but the mark is not recognized inasmuch as he was not the winner.

Not Recognized

Glenn Cunningham turned in his famous but unofficial 4:04.4 on Dartmouth's huge plank oval, which requires only 5½ laps for the mile as compared with 11 on most other indoor setups. Dodds has declined an offer to run on the Dartmouth boards in an attempt to best Cunningham's mark.

Dodds' record was accomplished by blazing through the first quarter of the Bankers' Mile in 60 seconds flat, eight-tenths of a second faster than he ran a week ago while setting his 4:07.3 pace. He followed this time with 1:01, 1:03, and 1:02.4 on the three successive quarters.

Terry's Arrival Expected; Braves' Work Progressing

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Sealed in their respective cages at Tufts College and Choate School by the prevailing elements, the Red Sox and Braves continued their wartime spring training today at Medford and Wallingford. Due to obvious conditions, progress is slow in both camps; but drops of perspiration seem to be falling as normally as can be expected under the circumstances.

There is no way of telling how a majority of the Red Sox are rounding into shape, because the majority are scattered throughout the warmer climes of the country, working out on their own. It can be reported that the Medford team-of-four, Tony Lupien, Jim Tabor, Joe Wood and Pinky Woods, is getting enough hitting and throwing to uphold the ancient traditions of spring training.

Fast Starts

In fact, Manager Joe Cronin, Lupien and Tabor are getting more swings at the batting cage this spring than in any past conditioning session. There never was a time in Cronin's memory when so few lurked around the plate at a training camp. Lupien and Tabor, therefore, should be primed for fast starts when the boys begin swinging for their regular pay checks.

The arrival on the Medford scene of Yank Terry, expected some time today, should come under the heading of a momentous and exciting event, so scarce is news on the Cronin front. All hope of outdoor drills at Tufts disappeared today, of course, with the bad turn in the weather. It is a good thing the manager scheduled the trip to Baltimore. Otherwise, the Sox might have had to face the American League season with little or no outdoor work.

Javery Arrives

The news coming up from Wallingford, where the Braves are training, is somewhat varied and more interesting than what we hear from Medford. Al Javery had his initial drill yesterday in the fine Choate School cage. His failure to report with the first squad was due to his efforts to get permission from his draft board to leave the home town.

The big news, of course, concerns Nate Andrews, who at the moment is in the Elmcrest Manor Rest Home at Portland, Conn., under the guidance of the Alcoholic Anonymous Society. The only feeling on the Choate campus for the southerner, apparently, has been that of sorrow, and we believe that the baseball writers in attendance were a little over ambitious in giving the out-of-order condition of the man such prominent publicity. Even if he should snap out of his difficulty and eventually get into shape to pitch again—and it is the hope of the Braves that he does—the fellow will be thrown open to criticism continually, if he happens to have a bad day on the mound.

Ira Hutchinson will be late reporting to the Braves. He has asked his Chicago draft board for an immediate pre-induction physical examination and for permission to play ball until called by the military. Connie Ryan is leaving his New Orleans home today or tomorrow.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox have four more practice sessions at Tufts . . . They leave Saturday for Baltimore and have their first workout there the following day . . . If baseball keeps going another year, Cronin probably will make some change in this training scheme . . . There seems little sense of having such a small squad in the Tufts cage . . . Lieut. Warren Berg of the Marines, former Harvard hurler, pitches batting practice daily for the Sox.

* * *

Berg, incidentally, would have joined the Sox Scranton club last year except for the war . . . As usual, Whitey Wietelmann is perpetual motion in the Braves' camp . . . There is one boy who deserves the best possible break from baseball . . . No player in the majors hustles more, nor has a stronger love for the game . . . Red Cross donations are the entry fee to the Choate cage . . . Bob Coleman, new skipper of the local National Leaguers, expects big things this season from Ben Geraghty, infielder who hit .312 at Hartford in '43 . . . Rosters of the Browns, Cardinals and Giants arrived today, jammed with strange names.

Giants May Need New Pilot With Ott Called Up Monday

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—The New York Giants may have a new manager by the time the opening of the baseball season rolls around next month. Their present leader, 35-year-old Mel Ott, announced yesterday he would take his pre-induction physical examination at Camden, N. J., next Monday and that he was positive he would be accepted.

Ott, who like Lou Boudreau, manager of the Cleveland Indians, was classified 1-A several months ago, was first notified to report for his physical at Metairie, La., March 23, but obtained permission to take the test with the next group of selectees from Lakewood, N. J., site of the Giants' spring training camp.

Lindell Exam

To date, Boudreau has not received any notice when he will be called for his exam.

Outfielder Johnny Lindell, of the New York Yankees, also received word yesterday at Atlantic City to report for his physical. Lindell, whose football slide into third base in the eighth inning of the third game of the World Series last fall started the Yanks on the way to victory, was supposed to report today at his Temple City, Calif., draft board. He said he asked that the test be shifted to Atlantic City.

Snow and chilly weather put a damper on all big league training camps Sunday. News from other camps:

WILMINGTON, Del.—A total of 22 Phillies reported, but only half are holdovers. Outfielder Coaker Triplett is nine pounds underweight after a recent illness.

Four Southpaws

CAMP GIRARDEAU, Mo.—Four southpaw pitchers, Al Hollingsworth, Ray Campbell, Weldon West and Sam Zoldak, and catcher Frank Mancuso were first players to report at Browns' base.

COLLEGE PARK, Md.—Washington Senators expected to reach full strength of 30 today with anticipated arrival of Stan Spence and George Case, who won American League's base stealing honors last year.

EVANSVILLE, Ind. — Manager Steve O'Neill, forced to call off intrasquad game Sunday because of weather has relisted game for Tuesday.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Perhaps it's too early, but dopesters around Cincinnati Reds camp think Dain Clay and Tony Criscola will give Gee Walker and Max Marshall a fight for regular outfield berths.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Pitcher Paul Calvert reported at Cleveland Indians' camp today after obtaining permission from Canadian labor authorities to cross border. Rookie Catcher Jim Devlin left camp after he was refused permission to workout pending salary discussion.

Long Hikes

FRENCH LICK, Ind.—Manager Jimmy Wilson indicated Chicago Cubs will be sent on long hikes before starting to throw and bat.

ATLANTIC CITY—Bob Collins, Yankee over-age catcher, finally reported. A humorist pointed out Collins is a railroader and knows all the slow trains.

LAKEWOOD, N. J. — Ewald Pyle, Harry Feldman, Cliff Melton, Bill Voiselle, Ken Miller, and Ken Brondell are scheduled to pitch batting practice for Giants today if weather permits.

FREDERICK, Md.—Veteran Al Simmons said he would like to play with Athletics this year and get at least 57 hits to reach select 3,000 circle.

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y.—Howard Wafer, Brooklyn rookie pitcher, was struck in the face by a pitched ball during indoor batting practice. The exact nature of his injuries was not immediately determined.

FRENCH LICK, Ind.—Manager Jimmy Dykes arranged today for indoor workout for his Chicago White Sox. He plans to have one squad run several laps on a cinder track later.

Cawthon Signs Again

HOUSTON, Texas, March 20 (AP)—Pete Cawthon said last night he had signed a new long-term contract to continue as head coach of the Brooklyn Dodgers, professional football team.

Nazis in U. S. Prison Camps Charged With Persecution

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Charges that Nazi prisoners rule and persecute anti-Nazis among them in a Southern United States prisoner-of-war camp were published March 18 in Aufbau, a weekly New York German-language periodical.

The charges were contained in letters supplied Aufbau by the nonsectarian Anti-Nazi League, which said they were written by a German soldier to his prewar refugee sister now living on Long Island.

League officials said the woman came to them for aid in efforts to have her brother transferred to another camp and presented letters claiming an attempt by Nazis on the prisoner's life.

The League quoted her as saying that her brother bears a four-inch scar on his throat as result of the attack.

Nazis in the camp persecute all anti-Nazis, the published letters say, while at the same time attempting to convince American Army officers in charge that they are anti-Nazis.

"They sing songs of hatred against the Allies and the Jews," the prisoner is quoted as writing. "Today, before going to church, they sang 'Today Germany is ours, tomorrow the world.'"

League officials asked that names of the brother and sister not be published for fear of reprisals against family members in Germany. The sister was quoted as saying the German soldier wants to live in the United States after the war.

The appeal has been conveyed to Representative John W. McCormack, House Majority Leader, the League said.

King Helps Launch Ship While Visiting Home Town

CAMDEN, N. J., March 20 (AP)—The 10,000-ton cruiser Dayton was launched yesterday by the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, sponsored by Mrs. Harry Rueger, of Dayton, Ohio, mother of Robert Rueger, a seaman killed in the sinking of the carrier Wasp.

In his "home town," Lorain, Ohio, for the first time in two years, Admiral J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, on March 18 helped launch the fighting frigate Lorain.

An estimated 3,000 persons saw the 303-foot warship's maiden plunge into the Black River. It was sponsored by Mrs. Fred Henderson, whose son, Maj. Lofton Henderson, a United States Marine flier, was killed in an attack on a Japanese plane carrier early in the present conflict. Henderson Field on Guadalcanal was named for him.

The was built by American Shipbuilding Co.

Admiral King, standing beside Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, said:

"In the Navy there are three things—machines, men, morale. Of these, morale is of the highest importance. To the men at the battle-front it comes from the folks at home.

"We still have a long way to go in this war. The seizure of the Marshalls, the bombardment of Truk and the Mariannas are but a sample to the Japanese of things to come. But let none of us forget this is an all-hands job."

U. S. Japanese Win Property Damages

PASADENA, Calif., March 20 (AP)—A jury March 17 awarded damages to three Japanese-American brothers from the Gila River, Ariz., Relocation Center for losses they said were caused by construction of radio towers near their San Gabriel, Calif., property. They sued for $7,000.

The brothers, Tochihisa, Masaji, and Arthur Goto, went on a shopping tour while here and Dr. John Carruthers, a former Navy chaplain, took occasion to criticize what he termed "the absence of any semblance of a guard."

Judge Frank C. Collier, who will fix damage due, commented:

"The Japanese in this case are here under direct authority of the United States Government and any attempt to make capital of their presence is unfair."

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—When the suggestion was advanced last winter that something ought to be done to make emergency trading easier, the club owners just howled "no syndicate baseball" and let it go. . . . But it looks as if those emergencies requiring quick action already were at hand. . . . The Yankees, with Bill Dickey in the Navy and Rollie Hemsley on the farm, had to scurry around for catchers and came up with Joe Glenn, also Navy bound, Mike Garbark, and Engineer Bob Collins, whose train to camp was somewhat late. . . . The Dodgers, with inadequate replacements for Mickey Owen, who will make frequent trips to his farm, expect to put Scout Clyde Sukeforth into action behind the plate. . . . But the Giants, counting a couple of veterans who haven't signed, six on the Jersey City roster, and a couple who turned up for tryouts, can call on an even dozen receivers. . . . Looks something must be out of balance.

* * *

The Utah basketball team that plays Kentucky in the Garden tonight is the youngest and tallest the college ever had, averaging just above 19 years old and 6-3 in height . . . It also boasts the first pair of twins in the Utes' athletic history, Bob and Fred Lewis . . . Lester Lautenschlaeger, former Tulane footballer, has been elected President of the New Orleans Junior Sports Association, which aims to provide athletics for all kids . . . In case you didn't know, hockey players whose teams make the National League play-offs are guaranteed at least as much pay per game as they get during the regular season . . . Gil Dodds won't run in the Brooklyn Red Cross track meet Saturday because he's due to race in Cleveland the night before and has promised to preach in his father's church at Smithville, Ohio, Sunday.

* * *

Lieut. (JG) Jim Birr, coach of the Pensacola, Fla., Naval Air Station basketball team, scored 635 points in 33 games this season but played all the way through only three contests. He's a former Indiana U. star. . . . Otto Apel, Columbia's best all-around athlete, has been transferred to the Sampson, N. Y., Naval Training Station but expects to be back in College next fall. . . . The Detroit Tigers even have a scout in the South Pacific. Corp. Robert Mayence, a veteran of the Gilbert Island and Tarawa fighting, recently wrote to recommend a fellow Marine with a .500 batting average in service baseball as a good post-war prospect.

Syracuse Gridders In Spring Practice

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 20 (AP)—Syracuse University, out of the intercollegiate grid picture since 1942 due to the War Department rule barring Army trainees from competition, will conduct football practice this spring.

In announcing the decision, Lew Andreas, director of athletics, emphasized yesterday that resumption of a fall schedule depends on how things shape up at the spring drills.

"We plan to explore all possibilities and we don't intend to make a hasty decision one way or the other," Andreas said.

American Hockey League
Final Standing
Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Hershey	30	16	8	68	181	133
Buffalo	25	16	13	63	201	168
Providence	11	36	5	27	126	214
Western Division						
Cleveland	33	14	7	73	224	176
Indianapolis	20	18	16	56	156	136
Pittsburgh	12	31	9	33	140	181

This week's play-off schedule:
Tuesday: Hershey at Cleveland. Indianapolis at Buffalo.
Thursday: Cleveland at Hershey. Indianapolis at Buffalo.
Saturday: Cleveland at Hershey. Buffalo at Indianapolis.
Sunday: Hershey at Cleveland. Buffalo at Indianapolis.
Both Series best four of seven games.

Charlotte Golf Final Postponed

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 20 (AP)—A cold wind-driven rain caused postponement of the final 36 holes of the $10,000 Charlotte open golf tournament yesterday.

Weather permitting, the field of 43 pros and 15 amateurs were scheduled to resume play today with Sergeant Dutch Harrison of the Army Air Forces out front with 136 at the half-way point. Only Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Philadelphia, chief money winner of the winter tour, and Byron Nelson of Toledo had much chance of heading off the flying Harrison. McSpaden was two shots off the pace at 138 and Nelson was two strokes further back with a pair of 70s.

Restaurants

CONCORD, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co. — Tea Room, Candies, Ices

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897 Elm Street — Tel. 4910
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The Mayflower Luncheonette

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GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
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MENNEN brushless SHAVE

IT'S A CREAM
NOT A GREASE
TUBE OR JAR

Quality in hats, like character in men, goes deeper than the surface.

SEVEN-FIFTY TO TWENTY DOLLARS

Schoble
Since 1886
an Honored Name in Gentlemen's
Hats

Today's 2:55 P. M. Quotations on New York Stock Exchange; and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (st.)	1,300,000
Previous day's sales	727,200
1944 volume to date	51,236,204
1943 volume to date	64,169,439

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	53.1	Prev day	53.2
Month ago	50.9	Year ago	45.8
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	58	58	58	— ¼
Abr & Str ¾e †	10	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
Adams Exp ½g	11	11⅞	11½	11¾	— ¼
Adams-Millis ¼e	2	29⅞	29½	29⅞	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	2	41⅜	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
Alaska Juneau	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Alleghany Corp	415	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Alleghany pf	235	33⅜	31¾	32	+ ½
Alleg pr pf	40	57¾	55¾	56⅛	+ ¾
Allegh L Stl .35e	2	27	27	27	— ¼
Allen Indust ⅜g	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	3	147½	147	147	— ¼
Allied Mills 2g	22	32⅜	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅛
Allied Strs 1	28	16¾	16½	16⅝	
Allied Strs pf 5	2	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ½
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼e	11	38½	38	38¼	— ¼
Alpha P Cem ¼e	2	18⅜	18½	18⅛	
Amal Lea pf 2¾k	2	34½	34½	34½	— ½
Amerada Pet ⅜e	1	85	85	85	— ⅞
AmAgChDel 1.20	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
Am Bk Note .40e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Am Bank N pf 3 †	10	63	63	63	+ ¼
Am Bosch ½e	3	13⅝	13¼	13½	— ¼
Am Cable & Rad	20	9	9	9	— ¼
Am Can 3	3	86	85⅞	85⅞	— ⅝
Am Car & Fdy 4g	5	38⅛	37⅝	38	— ½
Am C&F pf 14¼g	6	80	79¾	80	— ¼
Am Chain & C 2	13	25	24⅞	25	
Am Ch&Cbl pf 5 †	20	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ¾
Am Chicle 4a †	30	113½	113	113½	+ ½
Am Export L 2	9	27	27	27	— ¼
Am For Pow	23	3½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Am&FP$7pf 13¾k	3	89	88	88	—1¼
Am&FP 2pf	35	22⅛	22	22⅛	
Am-Haw SS ¾e	6	35	34¾	35	— ½
Am Hide & Leath	7	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Am Home Pr 2.40	7	65½	66⅛	66⅛	— ⅝
Am Interna ½g	4	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
Am Invest III .60	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Am Locomotive¼e	61	19⅜	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅜
Am Locom pf 7	3	90½	83¾	89¾	—1¼
Am M&Fdy .80	9	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
Am Metal (¼e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	20	34¾	34¾	34¾	
Am Pow & Lt	38	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	21	50¾	49¼	49½	—1¼
Am P&L $5 pf	22	47¼	46½	46⅞	—1⅛
Am Rad&StS .10e	46	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	
Am R Mill .20e	6	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	
AmRollMpf 4½g †	210	68	67½	67½	— ¼
Am Safety Raz 1g	3	16⅜	16	16	
Am Sh Bldg 1e †	110	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅞
Am Smelt & R 2	5	38½	38	38	— ⅛
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	250	151¼	151	151	
Am Snuff 1.20e	1	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	9	27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
Am Stores ½e	2	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Am Stove .30e	4	21	20¾	21	
Am Sug Ref 2e	2	33½	33⅛	33½	
Am Sum Tob ¼e	1	27½	27½	27½	
Am Tel & Tel 9	14	157⅜	157½	157½	— ⅜
Am Tobacco 3a	5	60¼	60	60	— ¼
Am Tob B 3a	9	61	60¾	60¾	— ½
Am Tob pf 6 †	60	143½	143⅛	143½	+ ⅜
Am Type Fdrs ½e	14	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
Am Viscose ½e	5	46¼	45¾	45¾	— ½
Am Wat Wks	42	8⅛	8	8	
Am Woolen	22	8½	8⅜	8½	— ¼
Am Wool pf 2k	15	85½	84¼	84¼	—1
Am Zinc L & S	3	5	4⅞	5	
Anaconda Cop ½e	31	27¼	26½	26¾	— ⅜
Anacon W&C 1 †	110	27¼	27	27	— ⅜
Anchor Hock G.15e	4	23	23	23	+ ⅜
APW Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Armour & Co	21	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Armour&Co prpf3k	5	84¾	84½	84¾	+ ⅜
Armour & Co pf †	70	101	101	101	
Armstrong Crk ¼e	1	38	38	38	— ¼
Artloom Corp .10e	4	10½	10¼	10¼	
Artloom Cp pf 7 †	50	110	110	110	
Assd D Gds ¼e	24	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
Assd DGd 1pf 6 †	50	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅛
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	50	106	106	106	+1¾
Atch T&SF 1½e	35	68⅝	67	67¼	—1½
Atch T&S F pf 5	2	90	90	90	
Atl Coast Line 3g	18	39½	38¼	38½	—1⅛
AtlG&W Indies 3g	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¾
Atl Refining (¼e)	17	30⅞	30	30¼	— ½
Atlas Corp (⅓e)	5	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
Atlas Powd ¾e †	240	57⅛	56	57⅛	+ ⅛
Aviation Co .20g	19	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Baldwin Loco ct1½g	26	21¼	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
Balt & Ohio	90	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	68	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	4	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Bang&A pf 3¾k †	10	62	62	62	—1
Barber Asph	5	24⅛	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	10	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2e	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	2	33¾	33½	33½	— ¼
Beat Cr pf 4¼ †	10	107	107	107	
Beech Aric 1g	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Bell Aire 1a	9	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
Bendix Aviat ¾e	6	37½	37	37	— ⅝
Benef Ind Ln .30e	3	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
Best & Co 1.60a	3	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ¼
Best Foods ½e	13	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Beth Steel (1¼e)	15	60½	59⅞	60¼	— ⅜
Beth Steel pf 7	5	116½	116½	116½	— ½
Bigelow-Sanf ½e	2	40¾	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅜
Blaw-Knox .15e	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Bliss & L ¼e	4	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ¾
Bl'm'dale .225e †	10	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
Boeing Airplane2g	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
Bohn Al&Brass ¾e	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
Bon Ami A 4 †	40	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¾
Bond Strs 2	2	34½	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
Borden Co .40 e	13	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	*13	37½	36¾	37	+ ⅜
Boston & Maine	18	4½	4½	4½	
Bower Roll B ⅓e	4	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
Braniff Airw .60	11	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
Bridgeport Br 1	4	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	53	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers ⅓e	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	24	32⅛	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Brown Shoe 2	1	42½	42½	42½	— ½
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	10	10	9¾	9⅞	
Budd Mfg	13	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Budd Mfg$5pf5	220	61⅜	60⅝	60¾	— ⅝
Budd Wheel ½g	3	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge 45e	2	19¾	19⅝	19¾	
Bullard Co ⅓e	2	19¾	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	2	33	33	33	
Burl Mills (.40e)	2	30½	30½	30½	— ⅜
Burr Add Ma .20e	22	12¾	13	13	— ⅜
Bush Term ¼e	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Bush TBpf1½k †	120	51	49½	49½	—1¼
Butler Bros (.15e)	4	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Butte C & Z ¼g	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Byers A M Co	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Byers pf 7 †	20	78	78	78	+ ⅛
Byron Jack ¼e	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
Calif Pack 1½g	5	28⅛	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Calumet&Hec .20e	9	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼e	4	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
Can Dry Ale ¼e	5	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Canad Pacific h¼e	30	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Carriers&Gen .05e	2	4⅜	4½	4½	
Case (JI) Co	6	38	37⅞	38	
Case (JI) pf 7 †	10	149¾	149¾	149¾	
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	49½	49¼	49½	+ ¼
Celanese Cp ⅓pf*	10	36¾	36½	36½	— ½
Celanese pr pf 7 †	20	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp ½g	3	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	120	17¾	17⅝	17¾	— ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½g	3	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
Cent Foundry	12	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Cent R R N J	59	15	13¾	14	+ ⅛
CentVioletaSug 1g	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Century Rib M	1	8	8	8	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†760	61¾	61	61⅜	— ⅜
Chain Belt ¼e	2	18	18	18	
Ches & Ohio 3	98	47¼	47	47	— ¼
Ches Corp Va	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
Chi&E Ill ½pg	97	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ¼
Chi&E Ill A 1e	24	17⅜	16¾	17¼	+
Chi Grt West	249	7⅛	6¾	7¼	+ ½
Chi Grt W pf 5⅛k	30	24	23⅜	23⅞	+ ¼
Chi Mail Or .15e	5	18	17⅞	18	
Chi No West pf wi	20	56¾	55¼	55⅝	— ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool 2	3	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
Chi PT prpf2½ †	60	50	50	50	—1
Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar18
Chrysler Corp ¾e	20	84¼	83⅞	84	— ½
City I&F 1.20	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
City I&F pf6½ †	10	106	106	106	
City Invest	†360	61⅜	60	60	—2
Clark Equip ¾e	3	40	40	40	Mar18
City Stores	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ¼
Clev E I pf 4½ †	20	113½	113½	113½	Mar18
Clev Gr Br ¾e	2	40¼	40	40	— ½
ClimaxMolyb1.20g	12	36½	36	36	—1
Cluett Peab ⅓e	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	1	116	116	116	
Coca-Cola A 3 †	10	65	65	65	
Colgate-P-P ½a	3	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
Collins & Aik ¼e	4	29	29	29	— ⅛
Collins&Aik pf5 †	20	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	
Col & South †	10	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Col & South 1pf †	390	19¼	18¼	18¾	— ¾
Col & South 2pf †	60	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Colum B'cast⅄.20e	8	28½	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
Colum B'castB.40e	3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
Colum G&E .10e	23	5	4⅞	5	⅛
Comm'l Ink pf 6 †	20	106½	106¼	106¼	—1¼
Comm'lSolv .60g	17	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
Com'wlth&South	92	¾	¾	¾	
Com&So pf 1¾ak	5	86⅝	86	86½	— ¼
Com Ed 1.40	18	25¾	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
Conde Nast ¾ag	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Congoleum-Naurn1	4	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
Con Cig prpf6½ †	20	106	106	106	+ ½
Cons Copper .20g	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Cons Edison 1.60	20	22¾	22½	22½	+ ¼
Cons Edis pf 5	3	106½	106½	106½	+ ¼
Cons Film Ind	10	3½	3½	3½	
Cons Laundries .60	4	10	10	10	
Cons Nat Gas	32	26	25½	26	
Cons RR Cuba pf	5	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 1e	11	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Cons Vul pf 1¾	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Consol'n Coal	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
ConsumP pf4½ †	30	104¾	104¾	104¾	
Container Co ¼e	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Cont Bak ⅓e	10	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Cont Can ¼e	10	37½	36¼	36¼	— ⅞
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	Mar18
Cont Motors .15e	21	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Cont Oil Del .30e	4	32½	32	32½	
Cooper Bess ¼e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Cooper Bess pf3 †	20	42	42	42	
CopperweldStl .80	11	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 †	90	47	47	47	
Corn Prod 2.60	5	58⅜	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7 †	40	181	181	181	
Cornell-D E .20e	8	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
Coty Inc .30g	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Coty Internat	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Crane Co ¾e	5	20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
Crane Co pf 5 †	20	106¾	106¾	106¾	
Crosley Corp ⅓e	1	20	20	20	
Crown Cork&S ¾ag	8	33	32½	32⅝	— ¼
Crown Zeller 1	4	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf5	30	99½	99½	99½	
Crucible Steel 3g	10	32½	32	32	— ½
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	— ¾
Cuba R R pf	†100	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	4	28⅜	28	28	
Curtis Publishing	30	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ½
Curtiss-Wright¾ag	32	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	10	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham .35e	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Dávega Strs ½g	5	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
Davison Chem 1g	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
Decca Record 1.20	1	25½	25½	25½	—1
Deere & Co 2g	11	41¾	41	41¼	
Del & Hudson	22	27¾	26¾	27⅛	— ¾
Del Lack&West	416	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
Detroit Ed .30e	7	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅜
Diam Match 1½	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Diam T Motor ¼e	2	15	15	15	— ⅜
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	3	33⅛	32½	32½	— ⅜
Dixie Cup ½g	2	16¼	16	16	
Dixie C A 2½pf †	110	44⅝	44¼	44¼	— ¼
Doehler Die C ⅜e	4	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ¾
Dome Mines h1.60	17	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	— ¼
Douglas Airc 5g	1	54	54	54	+ ½
Dow Chem 3	1	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	— ⅛
Dresser Mfg 2g	5	33	32¼	32¼	— ¾
Dunhill Int	2	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
Duplan Corp .80g	2	13	12¾	13	
duPont de N 1¼e	13	145¾	145	145	
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	1	118½	117¾	118½	
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	10	11¼	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	5	58	57¾	57¾	— ⅛
Eastern R M .10e	8	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Eastman Kodak 5	1	163½	163½	163½	—1
Eaton Mfg 3	5	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜	— ½
El Auto-Lite ⅓e	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
Electric Boat ¼e	13	10½	10½	10½	
El Power & Lt	10	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	90	89	89	—1
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	15	94⅜	92½	92½	—1¾
El Storage Bat 2	3	42⅜	42⅛	42⅛	— ¼
Endicott-John 3	1	63½	63¼	63½	+ ⅛
Endic John pf 4 †	30	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ¼
Eng Pub Service	50	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	2	96	95½	96	—1
EPS$5½pf5½ †	180	99	98	98	—1¾
Eng P S $6pf6	†100	101	100	101	
Equit Off Bldg	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Erie RR 1g	25	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g	110	12¾	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5	10	55	54¾	55	+ ⅛
Evans Prods ½ae	*3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	2	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Exchange Buff .15e	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Fairbanks Morse1a	2	37	37	37	— ½
Fajardo Sugar 2	10	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	30	12⅞	12½	12¾	
Fed Lt&Tract ¼e	1	17	17	17	
Fed L&T pf 6 †	50	100	100½	100½	+ ¼
Fed M & S ⅓e	6	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
Fed Mogul 1	5	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Fed MotTruck .40	31	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
FedDStrspf4¼ †	10	95	95	95	— ¾
Ferro Enam ¼e	1	19	19	19	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	5	48	48	48	
Firestone T&R ⅗e	8	42⅜	41⅝	41¾	— ⅝
FirstNatStrs 2½a	6	39⅞	39½	39½	— ¼
Flintkote .15e	6	23⅜	23½	23½	
Florsheim Sh A 2	6	27½	26	26½	—2
Follansbee Stl	6	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅜
FollansbeeStlpf †	130	53¼	51¾	52	—2¼
Food Fair Strs 1	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Foster Wheeler	13	20¼	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
Francisco Sugar	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	6	32¼	32	32	
Fruehauf Tra .40e	3	36	35¾	36	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T pf †	80	108½	108¼	108⅜	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Gamewell Co⅓e †	80	28	27½	27½	+ ½
Gardner Denver 1	2	18	18	18	
Gar Wood Ind .40	25	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Gen Am Inv 1g	15	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Gen Baking .30e	5	8¾	8¼	8¼	
Gen Bronze .60g	6	9⅛	9	9	
Gen Cable	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
Gen Cab pf 1¾ak †	70	95½	94½	94½	— ½
Gen Cigar (1)	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Gen Elec 1.40	32	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	4	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	12	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Gen Motors ⅜e	54	58½	57¾	58¼	— ⅛
Gen Outd Adv ¼e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10e	4	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Gen P Ink pf 6 †	20	106½	106¼	106¼	—1¼
Gen Pub Service	3	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¼ae	2	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util .350		1⅞	1½	1¾	+ ¼
Gen R&Util pf 6g	1	60	60	60	+1
Gen Refract .30e	5	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Gen S C pf 1¾ak †	190	83½	83	83¼	+ ¼
Gen Tel 1.60	3	25	25	25	— ⅛
Gen T&R 1g	6	23⅛	22¾	22¾	— ¾
GilletteSafR .70g	275	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15e	65	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ¼
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	2	89¾	89½	89¾	+1¾
Glidden Co .30e	2	20	19⅞	20	— ¼
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	48	48	48	+ ½
Goebel Brew .20	14	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
Goodrich(BF) ⅓e	17	47½	47	47½	— ⅜
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	102½	102½	102½	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R ½e	29	43⅞	43½	43¾	— ⅛
Goth Hosiery ⅓g	9	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Goth Hosierypf7 †	30	105	105	105	
Graham-Paige Mot	31	1⅜	1½	1⅝	
Granby ConM .45g	8	4½	4½	4½	
Grand Union ½g	5	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Grant W T 1.40	7	36¾	36	36	+ ⅜
GraniteCS .52½ag	6	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g	42	32½	31¾	31¾	— ¾
Gt West Sug 2	18	27	26¾	27	+ ¾
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	40	150	150	150	+ ¾
Green H L 2a	2	46⅜	46½	46½	— ½
Greyhound Corp 1	9	21	20⅝	21	+ ¼
GrumAircEn 1½ag	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
Guantan Sugar	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	10	147	147	147	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	389	15¾	13⅞	14⅝	— ⅝
Gulf Mob pf 5g	45	56⅜	52	53½	—1⅞
Gulf Oil 1a	7	46	45½	45½	— ½
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	16½	16½	16½	
Hamil Watch .10e	3	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	20	107	107	107	
HannaMASSpf5 †	90	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ¼
Harb-Walker 1	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Hayes Mfg	9	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
HatCpAmpf6½ †	10	108	108	108	+2
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	100	100¾	100¼	100¼	
Helme G W pf7 †	20	161	161	161	+1
Hercules Motor 1	7	25⅛	25	25⅜	— ¼
Hercules Pow ½e	7	80	79¼	80	+1½
Holly Sugar 1	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	3	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ¼
Houd Hersh A 2½	2	44	43¼	43¼	—1¼
Houd-Hers B ⅓e	2	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+ ⅛
Household Fin 4	4	63¾	63	63	+ ¼
HoustonL&P 3.60	3	64¾	64½	64½	— ½
Houston Oil	60	10½	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
Howe Sound 3	10	34½	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Hud Bay M&S h2	9	24	23⅝	23⅝	
Hudson Mot .10e	24	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Hupp Motor	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Idaho Pow 1.60	3	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
Illinois Central	54	17	16¼	16⅜	— ½
Ill Central LL 4 †	30	56¼	56	56¼	+ ¾
Ill Central pf	6	37¼	36¼	36

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

N. Y. Bonds

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 2½s 69-64 Dec	100.4	100.2	100.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
28 Alleg 5s49	101¾	101⅛	101⅛
29 Alleg 5s50	100	99½	99¾
236 Alleg inc 5s 50	99½	98¾	99¼
35 Am&FPDs2030	92	91⅝	92
4 AmIGC 5½s49	103½	103½	103½
8 AmT&T 3¼s61	109	108⅞	109
71 AmT&T 3s56	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
2 AmTob 3s62	104	104	104
5 Arm Del 7s78	113⅞	113⅜	113⅞
6 Arm Del 4s55	106¼	106	106¼
4 ATSF 4s95	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜
23 ACL 1st4s52	97¼	97	97¼
29 ACL clt4s52	97⅛	96¾	96¾
55 ACL 4½s64	81	80¾	80¾
17 B&O 1st m 48	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
46 B&O 95 A	48⅛	47⅝	47⅝
45 B&O 95 C	55¾	53	53⅛
32 B&O 2000 D	48½	47½	47½
13 B&O 96 F	48	47½	47½
78 B&O cv 60	36	35⅜	35½
9 B&O 4s 48	84⅝	84	84
6 B&OPLEAWV 4s 51	77	77	77
10 B&O SW 50	64⅜	64¼	64¼
3 B&O TC 4s 59	74⅛	74	74
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
6 Bost Me 4½s 70	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
1 Brk UG 5s 50	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
17 Buf R&P 57 st	56	53½	53½
5 BCR&N 5 34	27¾	27¾	27¾
6 Can P 4s perp	94¾	94¾	94¾
7 Cen G 1st 5s 45	85¼	85	85¼
23 Cen Pac 5s 60	88	87½	87½
3 Cen P 1st 4s 49	102	102	102
224 CRRNJ 5s 87	39½	38¼	39⅛
2 C&O 3½s 96 E	107¾	107¾	107¾
265 Chi&A 3s 49	30⅛	29½	29¾
4 CB&Q 5s 71 A	98¼	98	98
18 CB&Q 4½s 77	91⅞	91¼	91¼
12 CB&Q g 4s 58	103	102⅝	102⅞
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	102	102	102
6 C&EI inc 97	62½	62	62½
6 CGW 4s88	86½	86½	86½
5 ChiI&L 4s47	61¼	61¼	61¼
158 CMSPP 5s75	58¼	57⅜	57⅜
87 CMSPP 5s2000	17	16½	16½
5 CMSP 4½s89C	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 CMSP g 4s89	81	81	81
5 C&NW 5s87	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
47 C&NW 4¾s49	15¾	15½	15½
71 Chi & N W 4½s'99w1	68½	67¾	67¾
110 CRIP 4½s52A	48¼	48	48⅛
10 CRIP 4½s60	10⅛	10¼	10¼
12 CRI&P 4s88	72½	72	72
115 CRIP f 4s34	43¼	42¾	42¾
3 ChUS 3¾s63	109⅞	109¾	109⅞
1 Ch&WI 4s52	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
42 CCCSI. 4½s77	69	69	69
5 Cl UT 5s72	91¾	91½	91¾
16 Cl UT 4½s77	85¾	85⅛	85¾
12 ColS 4½s80	62½	61½	61½
3 ColG 5s52May	103¾	103⅝	103¾
2 Vol G 5s61	104⅝	104½	104½
11 Com Ed 3½s58	111⅜	111¼	111¼
5 Con Ed 3½s48	104	104	104
1 Consp 3½s70	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2 Cruc5tl 3¼s55	99¼	99¼	99¼
10 CubaN 5½s42r	54¼	53	53
24 Del & H 4s 63	89⅜	89	89
61 D&RG 4s 36	53¼	53	53
6 DRGW 5s 55 n	5¼	5½	5½
41 D&RGW 5s 78	48¼	48	48
34 Erie 4½s 2015	73⅝	73¼	73½
10 Fla EC 5s 74	45½	45½	45½
2 Gdrich 4¼s 56	106	106	106
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	104	104	104
8 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	94¾	94⅜	94⅜
6 GM&O inc 2045	86⅝	86	86
27 Hud C 5s62A	66½	65½	65½
2 H&M r5s57	63½	63¼	63
15 H&M inc5s57	31½	31½	31½
2 Ill Bell 2¾s 81	102¾	102¾	102¾
8 IC 4s53	74	74	74
17 IC r4s55	78¼	78¼	78¼
28 IC 4¾s66	63	62½	62½
34 ICCSL 5s63A	69	68½	68½
15 ICCSL 4½s63	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
73 IntGN 6s 52	23½	23	23
18 IntGN1s65s52	59½	59⅜	59⅜
36 Int HE 6s44	63¾	62½	63¾
21 IntT&T 4½s52	78¾	78	78⅛
20 IntT&T 5s55	82¼	81½	82
20 Jon&L 3 s61	99	99	99
26 KC Sou 5s50	83¾	83¼	83¼
1 KC Ter 4s60	108	108	108
6 Lac G 5½s53	99½	99½	99½
16 Leh VHT 5s 54	65¾	65	65¼
1 LVNY 4½s 50	76¾	76¾	76¾
5 Leh V 5s 2003 st	54	54	54
24 Leh V 4½s 2003	47⅝	47	47⅛
121 Leh V 4s 2003	44½	43⅝	44
9 Lorillard 3s 63	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
14 Lou&A 5s 69	99	99	99
8 L&N 5s 2003 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 L&N 3¾s 2003	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
3 Manati S 4s 57	76	76	76
1 Mich CG 4s 63	104½	104⅛	104⅛
2 MSPSSM g 5s 38	38¼	38¼	38¼
6 M-K-T 5s 62 A	72⅛	72	72
86 M-K-T adj 5s 67	51½	50	51
39 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	65⅝	65¼	65¼
51 M-K-T 4s 62 B 60	60	596	59⅝
128 Mo P 5½s 45	13¼	13	13⅛
11 Mo P 5s 65 A	69⅜	68½	68½
99 Mo P 5s 77 F	69⅜	68¾	69
36 Mo P 5s 78 G	69¼	68¾	69
42 Mo P 5s 80 H	69¼	68⅜	68⅞
26 Mo P 5s 81 I	69¼	69	69
203 Mo P r 4s 75	29½	29⅛	29¼
11 Mor&E 4½s 55	55	54⅞	55
3 Nat Dai 3¼s 60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Nat Stl 3s 65	104	104	104
1 NOPS 5s 55 B	103½	103½	103½
2 NO Term 4s 53	98½	98½	98½
44 NOTM 5½s 54	83¾	83	83
20 NOTM 5s 54	80¾	80¾	80¾
44 NYC r 5s 2013	74	73½	73½
118 NYC 4½s 2013 A	66⅞	66⅛	66¼
20 NYC cn 4s 98	70⅞	70½	70½
13 NYC cv 3¼s 52	93⅛	93	93⅛
3 NYCHR 3½s 97	88	88	88
7 NYChSL 5½s 74	100¼	99¾	100
32 NYChSL 4½s 78	90¾	90⅛	90¾
5 NYEdis 3¼s 65	108½	108½	108½
90 NYNHH 6s 48	60½	59½	59½
74 NYNHH 4½s 67	59½	58¼	58½
63 NYNHH 4s 55	57¼	57	57
15 NYNHH 4s 56	57¼	57	57
129 NYNHH 4s 57	30⅛	29½	29⅞
149 NYOW 4s 92	13	13	13
179 NYWB 4½s 46	29½	28¾	28¾
10 Nia Sh 5½s 50	102¼	102¼	102¼
50 Norf S 4½s 98	86	86	86
58 Nor P 6s 3047	91¾	91¼	91¾
12 Nor P 5s 2047D	79½	79⅜	79⅜
49 Nor P 4½s 2047	75¾	75½	75⅝
13 Nor P 4s 97	95¼	95	95¼
36 Nor P 3s 2047	60⅛	59⅞	59⅞
28 O&LCh 4s 48	20¾	20⅜	20⅜
7 PG&E 4s 64	108⅜	108⅝	108⅝
59 Penn RR g 5s 68	117¼	117¼	117¼
5 Pen RR g 4½s 65	111¼	111⅛	111⅛
39 Pen RR 4½s d 70	101½	101⅜	101⅜
6 Pen RR g 4½s 81	108⅛	108	108⅛
60 Pen RR 3¾s 70	100¾	100½	100½
5 Pen RR 3¼s 52	100½	100¼	100½
11 Peo & E 4s 60	72⅞	72¾	72⅞
12 Peo & E inc 4s 90	33	22	22
12 Pere M 4½s 80	89¼	89	89
3 Phil Co 4½s 61	106⅞	106¼	106¼
1 Phil El 3½s 67	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
61 Ph RCI 6s 49	26½	26¼	26⅜
20 Ph RCI 5s 73 st	64	63	63¾
15 PortlGE 4½s60	103	102½	103
14 dg 4½s97A	99½	99¼	99⅜
1 RepStl 4½s56	104½	104¼	104
6 RioGW 4s39	93¼	93¼	93¼
9 RioGW 4s49	56	55⅜	55⅜
5 RIA&L 4½s34	47¼	47¼	47¼
9 StLIMS4sRG 33	98¾	98¾	98¾
31 StLSF 5s50B	47½	47	47
108 StLSP 4½s78	33¾	34¾	34¾
156 StLSP 4s50A	42¾	42	42⅛
57 StLSW rf5s90	48¾	48½	48½
51 SeaAL c6s45	41¼	41	41
36 SeaAL 4s50st	66⅜	65½	65½
39 SeaAL rf4s59	30⅜	30¼	30¼
4 ShellU 2½s54	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
15 SoPac 4½s68	79¼	78½	78½
7 SoPac 4½s81	78⅜	78	78
46 So Pac 4½s69	79	78¼	78¼
38 SoPac rf4s55	96⅜	96	96⅛
4 SoPac clt4s49	99⅜	99½	99½
42 SoPac 4½s Or77	81⅝	80⅞	80⅞
9 SouRy 6½s56	103	103	103
16 SouRy g 6s56	99	98½	99
4 SouRy cn5s94	110½	110½	110½
31 SouRy g4s56	80⅜	80¼	80¼
2 StdOCal 2¾s66	103	103	103
26 TexCorp 3s65	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 TexCorp 3s59	105½	105½	105½
12 ThAve 4s60	36	35¾	35¾
2 UnPac1st4s47	107½	107½	107½
1 UnPac3½s71	104	104	104
16 Wab 4½s 91	77⅛	77¼	77¼
8 Wab 4s 71	101½	101½	102½
3 Walwrth 4s 55	99¼	99¼	99¼
20 W Md 4s 52	67	66½	67
12 W Pac 5s 46 asd	95⅜	95	95¼
3 West Un 5s 51	98	98	98
19 West Un 5s 60	104⅞	104½	104⅞
4 West Un 4½s 50	103¾	102¾	103
11 Wh Stl 3½s 66	104⅜	104¼	104¼
1 Wilsn 3s 58	95	94⅞	95
36 Wis Cen 4s 49	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Wis C 4s S D 36	69⅞	69¼	69¾
26 Young S T 3¼s 60	20¾	20⅝	20¾
	102¾	102½	102½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Arg 4s72Feb	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
1 Arg 4s72Ap	84½	84½	84½
1 Austral 4½s56	88½	88½	88½
29 Brazil 8s41	58¾	58	58½
15 Braz 6½s26-57	56	56	56
29 Braz 6½s 27-57	56	56	56
5 Canada 3 s61	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Chile 6s 60 asd	18¼	18¼	18¼
25 Chile 6s Jan 61a	18¼	18¼	18¼
8 Colomb 3s 70	44½	44½	44½
15 Copenh 5s 52	63	63	63
2 Cuba 4½s 77	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
10 Minas G 6½s 58	35½	35½	35½
15 Pan 3¼s 94 st	90¾	90¾	90¾
11 Peru 1st 6s 60	18	17¾	18
2 Peru 2d 6s 61	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
8 Poland 8s 50	23½	23	23½
2 Rio de J 8s 46	39	39	39
11 Rio de J 6½s 53	34¼	33⅝	34¼
1 RioGdoS 6s 68	34	34	34
15 Serbs CS 7s 62	15	15¼	15

Bond Sales (in dollars)—Tota ltoday, 6,622,500; previous day, 5,832,000; week ago, 8,713,700; year ago, 11,881,000; two years ago, 17,099,000; Jan. 1 to date, 846,592,550; year ago, 906,453,850; two years ago, 564,-259,100.

Municipal Holdings of U. S. Bonds

CHICAGO (AP)—State and local governments of the nation have purchased $2,-282,000,000 worth of war bonds and other federal securities since the start of the war, the Council of State Governments reported.

Bank Clearings Up 21 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet Inc., reported today bank clearings in 23 leading cities for the week ended March 15 totaled $9,013,458,000 or 2.1 per cent more than in the comparable week of 1943.

Executive

Age 47, 20 years' experience engineering and accounting background, professional experience in management, thoroughly acquainted with production, costs, methods, efficient operation and industrial relations, desires position with postwar future. Available immediately. X-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City 18.

Promoted

R. D. Garner

Appointed acting general manager of the Central Vermont Railway, succeeding H. A. Carson, who retired as general manager. Mr. Garner, who began his railroad career in 1902, has been chief engineer of Central Vermont since 1930.

Bureau Sees Drop in Wheat Yield in 1944

CHICAGO (AP)—A wheat yield of about 14 bushels to an acre was forecast for 1944 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This would compare with a national average yield for all wheat last year of 16.5 bushels to an acre.

The Bureau pointed out that winter wheat got off to a poor start last autumn, because of dry weather, and asserted there was uncertainty about the spring wheat outlook. Consequently, the Bureau said, "it would seem best to expect 14 bushels per harvested acre in 1944 and allow for the more than usual acreage abandonment."

The Bureau made the following forecasts for other crops:

Oats: Yield of oats appears to have been rising in recent years, chiefly in some states where productive varieties are being introduced. Probably 31 bushels of oats per acre is as much as should be expected in 1944.

Barley: Winter barley has been spreading into new areas but as yet the acreage affected is relatively small. Yield will be about 23 bushels to an acre.

Sorghum: Yields will depend largely on summer rainfall in the southwest, but new varieties are promising. Varieties grown for grain should average 15 bushels per acre.

Potatoes: Yields have been rising about a bushel per acre for the last 50 years and with large supplies of certified seed and fertilizer available, prospects for a large yield have rarely been better this early in the year. A yield of 131 or 132 bushels per acre would seem to represent prospects at this time.

Fruits: In the eastern half of the country, the outlook appears definitely better than at this time last year but the chances are against western grape yields as good as last year. Citrus groves appear promising.

Alleghany to Sell Today Large Block Of C. & O. Common

NEW YORK March 20 (AP)—The largest secondary distribution in modern financial history was expected after the close of the stock exchange today when Blyth & Co. and associates planned to offer 704,121 shares of Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. common stock.

The bloc represents holdings of the Alleghany Corp. whose directors will decide at a meeting today on disposition of the proceeds after liquidating a $14,801,519 bank loan of which the stock to be sold forms part of the collateral.

Disposal of this stock reduces Alleghany holdings of Chesapeake & Ohio from approximately 24 to 15 per cent of the amount outstanding. Last May Alleghany sold thorugh the same bankers a block of 85,000 shares of C & Q stock, realizing $3,731,500.

Concurrently with the proposed offering, financial circles heard the Chesapeake & Ohio management would continue efforts to declare a dividend on the common stock in preferred stock of the carrier, pointig out that wider distribution of the common, through sale of the 704,121 shares, would modify the objection raised in some quarters that the dividend would principally benefit Alleghany.

Am. Smelting Earns $3.76 On Common

NEW YORK, (AP) — American Smelting and Refining Co. and subsidiaries consolidated reported net income for 1943 was $11,749,-978, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $3.76 a common share, compared with $12,-252,352 or $3.99 a common share in the preceding year.

The annual report said the company's research department was studying postwar developments, and that the concern had been seeking new mines. The income statement showed expenditures of $617,384 for research, mine examinations and new business investigations.

The company, which produces and refines gold, silver, lead, copper and zinc, said it was maintaining a strong cash position "in view of the uncertainties of the postwar period and the desirability of expansion of activities should attractive opportunities then offer." Total current assets at the end of the year of $108,431,285 included nearly $39,000,000 in cash and government bonds.

Other earnings follow:

Republic Aviation Corp. reported net profits for 1943 were $3,025,954 before renegotiation, equal to $3.08 a common share, against $1,105,061 or $1.02 a common share in 1942. Last year's net was after provision of $16,770,000 for federal taxes and reserves of $2,844,000. For 1942 excess profits and income taxes were shown at $4,380,000 and provisions for postwar contingencies $1,000,000.

Engineers Public Service Co. reports net income after preferred dividends for the year 1943 of $1,318,024 equal to 69 cents a common share, compared with $115,841 or 6 cents in 1942. The report said the company had a total loss of $33,320,519 on the sale of its holdings in Puget Sound Power & Light Co. of which $29,297,000 was charged against a reserve.

United Fruit Company for the year ended Jan. 1 reported net income, after deduction of $4,100,000 for income tax, of $10,829,728, equal to $3.70 a share, compared with $11,934,582, or $4.08 a share, in the year to Jan. 2, 1943, after income tax of $3.700,000.

General Foods Corporation and subsidiaries for the December quarter reported net profit, after provision of $23,672 for contingencies, of $4,746,481, equal to 82 cents each on 5,254,440 shares, in corresponding period of 1942 after deduction of $543,000 for contingencies.

Lambert Co. reports net profit after all charges for the year 1943 of $1,982,431 equal to $2.65 a share, compared with adjusted net profit for 1942 of $1,499,956 or $2.01 a share. Sales in 1943 amounted to $21,252,759, against $17,085,256 the preceding year.

Burry Biscuit Corp. and subsidiaries report net profit for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 of $188,932 equal to 40 cents a common share, compared with $173,232 or 36 cents in 1942.

General Time Instruments Corp. reports net profit for the fiscal year ended Jan. 1, subject to renegotiation, of $802,429 equal to $1.89 a common share, compared with $692,836 or $1.39 the previous year after renegotiation.

Columbia Pictures Corp. reports net profit for 26 weeks ended Dec. 25 of $955,-000 equal to $2.32 a common share, compared with $750,000 or $1.77 in the similar period ended Dec. 26, 1942.

Decca Records Inc., reports consolidated net income for the year ended Dec. 31 of $1,036,361 equal to $2.66 a share, compared with $806,143 or $2.08 in 1942. Net sales were reported of $11,278,345, compared with $10,075,028 the preceding year.

Climax Molybdenum Co., reports consolidated net income for the year ended Dec. 31 of $9,633,624, equal to $3.82 a share, compared with $13,390,433, or $5.31 a share in 1942.

Certain-Teed Products Corp. reports net profit for 1943, subject to renegotiation, of $750,249 equal to $11.13 each on 67,373 preferred shares, compared with $1,231,416 or $16.85 each on 73,069 preferred shares in 1942. Unpaid cumulative dividends on preferred stock amounted to $40.50 a share as of Dec. 31.

Colgate-Palolive-Peet Co., and western hemisphere subsidiaries report 1943 net income $6,616,969, equal to $3.10 a share against $5 383,595 or $2.47 in 1942.

Federal Mining & Smelting Co. reports net profit before depletion for the year ended Dec. 31 of $1,198,043, equal to $4.86 a share, compared with $1,173,450 or $4.76 in 1942.

Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. reports consolidated net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $996,530 equal to $2.27 a common share, compared with $1,003,036 or $2.29 in 1942.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp. reported net income before taxes for 1943 of $25,271,490, an increase of 67 per cent over the 1942 figure of $15,094,390. Net income after provisions of $19,703,000 for Federal income and excess Profit taxes, of $2,555,000 for contingencies, and of $78,000 for postwar rehabilitation, amounted to $2,942,490, an increase of 8.7 per cent over the 1942 net income of $2,758,890.

Blaw-Knox Co. reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $1,936,798 equal to $1.45, compared with $1,425,718 or $1.07 in 1942. The company reported billings of $113,295,659 for last year after provision of $3,000,000 for renegotiation of war contracts against $63,124,804 the preceding year.

Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co. reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $1,797,169 equal to $5.14 a common share, compared with 1942 net profit after renegotiation of $1,415,897 or $3.94. Last year's net profit is after an estimated renegotiation refund of $5,200,000 and voluntary refunds to customers of $1,-954 235. Sales reported for 1943 were $19,-071,212, against $24,487,786 the preceding year.

American Seating Co. reports net profit for 1943, including 1942 renegotiation credit of $38,000 and after reserves, of $335,-853 equal to $1.52 a common share, compared with $479,610 or $2.17 in 1942.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. reports net earnings for the year ended Dec. 31 of $8,006,368, equal to $4.51 a common share, compared with $5,923,992, or $3.34, in 1942. The company reported 1943 sales of $295,-935,665, against $195,963,510 the previous year. Last year $2,500,000 was reserved for contingencies, compared with $1,271,-094 the year before.

National Refining Co. reports net loss for the year ended Dec. 31, after a special charge of $17,000,000 for future losses on disposal of properties and equipment, of $1,089,849, compared with a net profit in 1942 of $983,266.

Dennison Mfg. Co. and wholly owned subsidiaries report net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $711,387, equal to $1.14 a common share, compared with $639,-990, or 91 cents, in 1942.

American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co. and subsidiaries shows net profit for 1943 of $927,887, equal to 87 cents a common share, against $916,866, or 85 cents a share, in 1942. For the final quarter of 1943 net was $396,616, or 46 cents on common stock, compared with $227,199, or 21 cents a share, in the comparable 1942 quarter.

McQuay-Norris Manufacturing Co. and subsidiaries reports net profit for 1943 of $813,722, equal to $7.12 a common share, against $610,438, or $5.34 a share, in 1942.

New England Shoe Output In January Shows Decline

By the Associated Press

The New England shoe States, Massachusetts, Maine, and New Hampshire, produced 12,199,645 pairs of shoes this January, 3 per cent less than during the same month a year ago, the New England Shoe and Leather Association announced.

The association said the figures were based on an analysis of reports of the U. S. Bureau of the Census and showed an increase of 1 per cent in Massachusetts, a decrease of 4½ per cent in New Hampshire, and a decrease of 13 per cent in Maine.

New York led all shoe States in January production, with a total of 7,024,659 pairs. Massachusetts was second, with an output of 6,-922,151 pairs.

Clayton Tries to Dispel Fears As to Surplus Property Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—Explaining the procedure to be followed by his office in the disposal of surplus property by the Government, William L. Clayton, recently appointed Suplus War Property Administrator, today tried to dispel fears expressed by members of the House Banking and Currency Committee that surpluses would be disposed of at nominal prices.

He explained that the first property disposed of since his appointment, that of a plant at Houston, Texas, to the du Pont company was not as bad a deal as it at first appeared. Also he added, it was really done under the old rules, prior to his appointment, as Admiral Land who handled the deal had been authorized to go ahead and dispose of the property just as if there no Surplus Property Administrator since he had not yet organized his office.

That Du Pont Sale

The property was once where it had been planned to build concrete barges to meet a shipping crisis, particularly in the Caribbean.

The Government had sunk $2,-000,000 in it. It was sold to du Pont for $200,000. But Mr. Clayton explained this $200,000 was in excess of the appraised value of the land which was $188,750. And it was only the 40 acres of land that the Government sold du Pont. Also the Department of Agriculture had urged the deal be put through as de Pont was going to manufacture some kind of insecticide for the protection of cattle and sheep.

Then he explained how an illustration of a low-priced sale of gasoline tanks given by Representative Fred L. Crawford (R) of Michigan couldn't happen when his agency got going. Representative Crawford had explained that this weekend he had seen army Air Corps seven or eight-gallon gasoline tanks in use on a nearby farm that the farmer had procured for only one dollar. They were worth $7 or $8 he insisted. Mr. Clayton said that under orders laid down by his organization now such items could not be disposed of before testing the market and seeing what price could be gotten for them.

Disposal of Five Agencies

Mr. Clayton explained again and again that under the executive order setting up his administration, he did not dispose or sell surplus property. His organization only established rules and policies. The actual disposal is to be done, as the Baruch report recommended and as the President's order set out, by five agencies: (1) The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to sell all capital goods or producer goods. (2) The procurement division of the Treasury Department, to dispose of consumer goods, such as shoes (except for food). (3) The War Food Administration, to have charge of selling surplus food. (4) the Maritime Commission, to handle disposal of ships, etc. (D) The Foreign Economic Administration, to handle disposal of any items abroad.

As it will work out when the organization of the Surplus Administration is completed is as follows: Procurement agencies that feel they have surpluses on their hands will certify them to these various disposal agencies mentioned above. Thus if the Army has a million pairs of what it feels are surplus shoes it will certify them to the Treasury's procurement division, which will then have charge of disposing of them. The aim was to let those agencies which have had charge of the various types of articles in the past continue to have charge of their disposal now. Mr. Clayton's office woul dhave contacts with all these agencies, watching and checking their daily actions.

Deprecates Sumner Fear

Contrary to a fear expressed by Representative Jessie Sumner (R) of Illinois that surplus property might be disposed of before it was really surplus, Mr. Clayton said the danger really was the other way. With the Army and Navy being the largest procurement agencies and therefore having the biggest surpluses, he was sure Army and Navy men wouldn't certify anything as surplus unless it really was. The tendency will be the other way, he said. They will tend to hang on to things, rather than get rid of them.

In his testimony, which really centered around a revised House bill to provide for disposal of surplus property, Mr. Clayton intimated that the executive order was adequate for taking care of the situation for the present. But, he added, there might be need for Congressional action later certainly in the postwar period when executive orders will expire after a certain period.

When his organization is completed, Mr. Clayton said, he would have a deputy administrator, a general counsel, a secretary. There would then be top men to contact the various procurement agencies and disposal agencies, men able and experienced in such fields as aviation, ships, etc. Since the actual disposal would be done by the RFC, the WFA, the Treasury, etc., it was not necessary, he thought, for his organization to have field offices ,throughout the country. The disposal agencies already had such offices and they would be used extensively.

Bill to Restrict Acts of Minority Stockholders Hit

NEW YORK (AP)—Investigation of sponsors of bills to limit powers of minority stockholders in suing corporation officers, already passed by the New York State legislature, was urged by the executive committee of the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

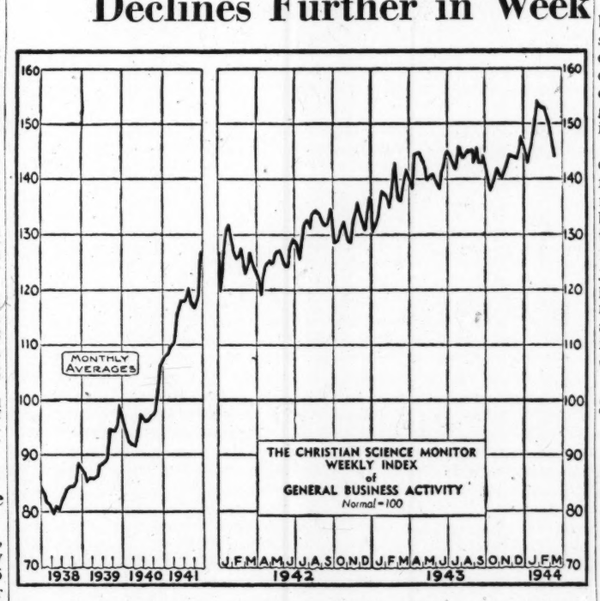
The bills, now before Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for approval or veto, would amend the general corporation law and the civil practice act to require that minority stockholders bringing action against corporation officers hold 5 per cent or $50,000 of outstanding stock or that they give security for "reasonable expenses" caused to the corporation by the action.

Edward A. Alexander, chairman of the association's executive committee, announced that it had adopted resolutions which condemn the bills and urged that the governor veto them.

The resolutions ask that the legislature "investigate the persons who are advocating the passage of the proposed amendments" to determine if "they are members of the Chamber of Commerce of New York or of other association who, themselves, have been sued in such actions and found liable and compelled to pay their respective corporations large sums of money."

Describing the proposed amendments as "a direct blow against our democratic system of government," the committee added, Mr. Alexander said, that "the commencement and maintenance of minority stockholders' actions should be made much easier and freer than they now are, instead of attempting to thwart and throttle them."

Monitor Index of Business Declines Further in Week



The Christian Science Monitor of general business activity declined further during the week ended March 11 to 143.7 (prel.) from 146.5 for the previous week. This compared with 136.0 for the week ended March 13, a year ago.

Although the index has lost considerable ground since the early part of February when it reached an all-time high, it is still above the year's low of early January.

The three components continued the declines of the preceding week. Bank debits outside New York City and electric power production dropped off more than was looked for during the week, while miscellaneous freight carloadings countered a seasonal advance.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Mar. 11. 1944	Mar. 4. 1944	Mar. 13. 1944
Combined index	143.7	146.5	136.0
Bk debits outside NYC	165.0	169.6	155.6
Elec power production	134.7	135.3	126.9
Misc carloadings	131.3	134.6	125.6

*Perliminary.

Ethyl Official

Harry W. Kaley

Elected a vice-president of Ethyl Corporation. Mr. Kaley, who was formerly general sales manager, has been with the company since 1927. Julian J. Frey, formerly manager of the technical service department, has been named general sales manager.

1943 Savings Break Records, Declares SEC

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The American public saved the greatest amount of money in its history during 1943. Individual liquid savings totalled $37,700,000,000, the Securities and Exchange Commission reports.

This compared with $4,000,000,-000 in 1940, $10,600,000,000 in 1941, and $29,500,000,000 in 1942.

Since the middle of 1942, the ratio of liquid saving to income after taxes has remained almost constant, in contrast to a rapid increase in the proportion of income saved previously, the study states.

"It is noteworthy that during this 18-month period, individuals did not show any disposition to curtail the proportion of their income after taxes spent on goods and services in spite of patriotic appeals . . . ," it adds.

"In the latter part of 1943, individuals for the first time since the beginning of the war actually decreased somewhat the proportion of their income which went into savings."

Both private and government insurance set an all-time high with a $600,000,000 increase in the national service life insurance fund, a $2,500,000,000 increase in social security and a $500,000,000 increase in civil service and railway retirement funds.

Indebtedness on the purchase of consumer goods rose $200,000,000 during the last quarter of 1943, the first such increase since the beginning of the war, the SEC said.

Lawyer Sees Plenty Of Municipal Bonds For Postwar Market

CHICAGO (AP)—"There will be plenty of municipal bonds to market almost as soon as the war is over," David M. Wood, senior partner of the New York law firm of Wood, Hoffman, King and Dawson, told the Central States group conference of the Investment Bankers Association of America.

"The amount of necessary public works which the States and municipalities will have to undertake in the immediate postwar period," Mr. Wood said, "will require the expenditure of between $2,000,-000,000 and $3,000,000,000."

Mr. Wood said much future municipal financing may be in revenue bonds, but added:

"The feasibility of these revenue bond projects will in most instances depend upon their tax-exempt status. Unless the interest on these bonds is

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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		B	E	L	L	S

20

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NEWPORT NEWS

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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ONTARIO

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Always Ask for
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"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

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Four laundry services to choose from. "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service.
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10,000 square feet furniture storage
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$8.50 to $12.50
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SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
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MADE TO ORDER AND REMODELLED
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QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our Reputation for Quality . . .
We're proud of it, of course, but it never makes us "High Hat." We get too much satisfaction out of making our customers feel entirely at home, and in serving them to the very best of our ability regardless of circumstances. We are never satisfied until they are.
Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.
"Montreal's Quality Store for Men"

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Shoes for Men and Women
Wm. H. MACK Inc.
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MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
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Montreal's favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
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"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

Dechaux
FRONTENAC 3131

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

Scotts RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

FRESH FOODS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada
DOMINION
QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Memphis Commercial Appeal

An Important Date to Him

Smiling young "Kim"—more formally known as Gregg Kimpton Payne, Jr., of Memphis, Tenn.—is passing approval on the automobile tag that reveals the day he was born—Feb. 22, 1943. Memphis citizen Marvin Pope, County Court Clerk and Kim's proud grandfather, has adopted the license plate for the family car.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Hitler Inadvertently Made America the Mathematics Capital of the Globe?

In his mania for "race purity," Adolph Hitler made it impossible for a great many brilliant people to remain in Germany. Among these were some of the outstanding mathematicians of the world.

A large share of these men have found refuge in the United States and have had an important share in making America a strong claimant to the title of mathematics center of the world.

In a report of the Rockefeller Foundation, we read:

"Hitler's atrocities have exiled to this country so many notable scholars that America is now the world capital in this science, which is proving so essential to war. . . .

"The men driven from Göttingen, many of them specialists in pure mathematics—as well as their associates from other continental institutions — are today making an extraordinary contribution to America's war effort. . . .

"As the pressure of war intensifies the military and naval demand for mathematics, the service of these highly trained brains becomes almost indispensable."

It is almost as though Hitler had expressly placed a war weapon in our hands.

If Any Chemical Element Is Named After a University?

Element number 61, discovered by Dr. B. S. Hopkins, of the University of Illinois, has been named illineum in honor of the University.

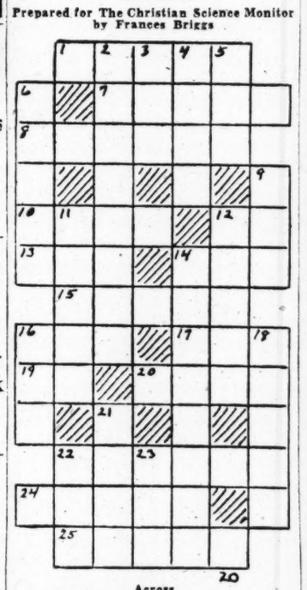
How the Poinsettia Got Its Name?

Joel Poinsett, American diplomat and Minister to Mexico, 1825 to 1829, who brought the first plants back to the United States, gave his name to the poinsettia. The plant, a native of Central America and Mexico, was introduced into cultivation by Dr. Poinsett and distributed by Robert Buist of Philadelphia, Pa.

The poinsettia plant, incidentally, has very small inconspicuous flowers. The beautiful red petal-like rays so characteristic of the plant and sometimes mistakenly considered to be the poinsettia's flower are merely bracts.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Where was Cervantes born?
7—What was first name of Miss Terry, famous English actress?
8—What magic thing did Prince Houssain possess in the "Arabian Nights" tale?
10—What is name of group of islands recently mentioned in the news?
12—Who is one of characters in "Little Women"?
13—What is the fictional Sawyer boy called?
14—What is used in playing bagatelle?
15—Purple Heart worn by certain American heroes is what?
16—Footlike part.
17—What is a marble used in game of ringer?
19—Who was changed into a heifer?
20—The hyalite is what?
22—What actress and singer made "Stormy Weather" famous?
24—What was first name of Rhodes, British statesman?
25—In Poe's poem, what "clang, and clash, and roar"?

Down
2—Would you expect to find perfumes, crackers, or slippers in a cassolette?
3—High mountain.
4—The holm oak is what?
5—A loose-meshed fabric.
6—What was Francis Key's middle name?
9—Garden tool.
11—Who wished that he were "a glove upon that hand"?
12—What is first name of Mrs. Shane in "The Green Bay Tree"?
14—Who wrote "Ye Mariners of England"?
16—What roasted animal is eaten by Bo-bo in Lamb's tale?
18—What is made by vitrification?
21—Bobbins and pins might be used in making what?
22—What is spun by various insects?
23—Sesame.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Gie, Dr. Stefanus F. N. (stâ-fä'-nûs kē)—Newly appointed South African Minister to the United States.

Jordana, Gen. Count Francisco (frän-thēs'-kō hōr-thä'-nä) — Foreign Minister of Spain.

Los Negros (lōs nā'-grōs)—One of the main islands of the Admiralty group.

Perón, Col. Juan (hwän pā-rōn')—Acting War Minister of Argentina.

Sforza, Count Carlo (kär'-lō sfôr'-tsä) — Italian democratic leader in Naples.

Shimada, Admiral Shigetaro (shē-gē-tä-rō shē-mä-dä—even accent) — Navy Minister of Japan, and new Chief of the Naval General Staff.

Shumushu (shōō-mōō-shōō—even accent)—Japanese base in the Kurile Islands.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Arakan (ä'-rä-kän'; or ăr'-ă-kăn')—A division of Lower Burma.

Manus (mä'-nōōs)—One of the main islands of the Admiralty group.

roskurov (prŏ'-skŏŏ-rôf') —Important rail junction in the southwest Ukraine.

Staro-Konstantinov (stä'-rô-kŏn'-stän-tyĕ'-nôf) — Rail center of the western Ukraine.

Key: ăle, chăotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofá; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ôbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natu͡re, verdu͡re; K = ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh = z in azure.

Just for Fun

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"That young sailor we had to dinner last night wants to know if we found a little red address book."

A Verse for Today . . .

This is a faithful saying, . . . that they which have believed in God might be careful to maintain good works.—Titus 3:8

Brazil's Gift

The President of Brazil recently presented the United States armed forces with 400,000 bags of coffee valued at $5,000,000 as a gift from the people of Brazil, a token of good-will.

Brevities

We understand that in the event of an Allied invasion of France, Laval has vowed to support the German troops to the last man, if he can find one. Punch ©.

Among the many postwar problems of personnel placement will be suitable light employment for the "unusually well-informed observer" and the "hitherto reliable source."—San Francisco Chronicle.

The sap is running, says a bulletin from the Vermont maple sugar country. A little early, isn't it, for the campaign to descend to personalities? — Milwaukee Journal.

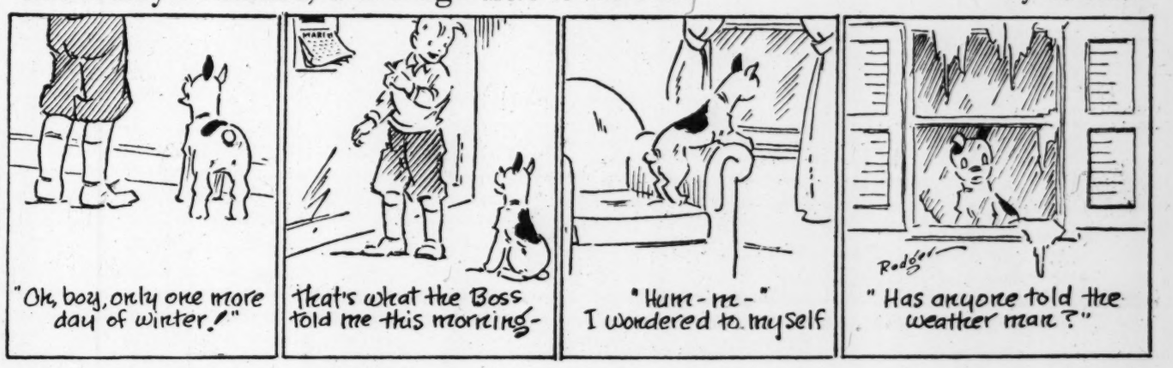
Presidential candidates will throw their hats into the ring and other folks will dust them off.—Montgomery Advertiser.

NEWS ITEM— AT THE GATEWAY TO RUMANIA.
PLEASE TAKE THIS! THEN GO 'WAY AND PERFORM SOME PLACE ELSE -- MY FAMILY'S AFRAID OF BEARS
RUMANIA
BESSARABIA
TRAINED BEAR ACT COMING SOON
LE VAN CELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Plea* By Le Pelley

A WARM RAIN WOULD MELT THIS SNOW AND IT WOULD BE EASIER TO WALK....
ALWAYS GRUMBLING
AH... JUST WHAT WE NEED... I'm A HAPPY MAN AGAIN —
?
LATER
IF YOU'RE SO HAPPY, WHY DON'T YOU LAUGH —?!
I FORGOT ABOUT THE MUD..
LeP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*More to the Point* By Rodgers


"Oh, boy, only one more day of winter!"
That's what the Boss told me this morning-
"Hum-m-" I wondered to myself
"Has anyone told the weather man?"
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Air Reconnaissance* By The Hagers

"Just tell me where you live - don't cry - And I will take you home," said I.
"Jump fifteen times, turn to the west, Then hop past Kookaburra's nest."
I quacked, "That's just as clear as mud. And who is Kookaburra, Bud?
Hop on my back. Here's what we'll do: We'll fly and take a bird's-eye view."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

War Profits and Reserves

The question of wartime profits of corporations continues to be of interest. The latest Truman Committee report estimates undivided profits, after taxes, have reached a cumulative total of $10,000,000,000. The Department of Commerce, in February, placed the figure at upwards of $8,000,000,000.

Noting that 70 per cent of the total war orders are held by 100 large corporations, the Truman Committee finds only nine of the 100 "wholly free of excessive profits in 1942."

However, Secretary of the Navy Knox, testifying before another Senate committee, said that for the big firms the rate of profit, after taxes, was only 4 per cent.

The reconciliation of Secretary Knox's views with those of the Truman Committee is not so difficult as might at first appear. The Secretary is talking about rates, the committee is reporting on volume. A 4 per cent rate on a $200,000,000,000 two-year volume would equal the Department of Commerce's figure.

Naturally, the application of a general statement to specific instances that vary as widely as does the pattern of American war production brings up points of conflict. The Truman Committee mentions a New York aircraft corporation which had average profits in its 1936-39 base period of $32,483 after taxes. In 1942 its profits, before taxes, had multiplied 528 times to $23,153,583, and its profits after taxes were $5,403,583, or 168 times the prewar average. Renegotiation then entered the picture and reduced the before-tax figure by $8,000,000 and the after-tax figure by $1,600,000.

This was cited by the committee as an extreme example, and of course it is an extreme example, because it is doubtful whether this firm before the war was very much more than a research and experimental plant, whereas today it is a mass-producer, its scope completely altered.

Even so, the figures tend to support the Administration's contention — in which business does not wholly disagree—that excess profits taxes and renegotiation are the only effective implements available for keeping war profits under some semblance of control.

The question next arises whether it is desirable to cut even more deeply into war profits. And that is a question involving Congressional intentions towards the reserves which business seeks to accumulate for the postwar conversion.

General Motors has said it will need $150,000,000 to return it to automobile manufacture; General Electric sees need for $50,000,000, Ford $70,000,000, Douglas Aircraft $63,000,000, and so on.

As the problems of renegotiation become problems also of termination, this question of postwar reserves will inevitably become of the sharpest importance to many concerns. It is decidedly not too early for Congress and the Administration to formulate some clear policies.

States and the Vote

President Roosevelt's poll of the Governors shows about half the States unable or unwilling to use the Federal ballot to facilitate soldiers' and sailors' participation in this year's elections. Many observers are concluding that this means most of the servicemen will not vote and that Mr. Roosevelt will veto the bill on the ground that the present law, poor as it is, will serve the soldiers better.

Both conclusions are hasty. For the Governors' answers disclosed that on the whole the States have been put on their mettle to make voting simpler for the soldiers. By authorizing postcard applications for ballots and by placing a great additional burden on the Army and Navy to distribute and collect them, the States may yet reenfranchise millions of their soldier-citizens. It will be harder for service men and women, but if they will go to the trouble most of them will probably be able to vote, and for State as well as Federal offices.

As to a veto, we believe it would be unwise for the President to count on the 1942 law, in which the provisions setting aside State laws on registration and poll taxes are of doubtful constitutionality. Of course Congress, if it were really intent on encouraging soldier voting, could meet the constitutional problem. But can the President persuade Congress at this late date and in its present mood to do so? Probably the best hope now rests in prompt and vigorous action by the States.

Red Army in Rumania

The Russian drive into Bessarabia again raises the European political question from the academic to the urgently practical. For the movement across the Dniester has political as well as military implications.

As a military maneuver, it is interesting in that it once more shows rivers to be small obstacles to the modern Russian army, but that the Germans ever planned a last-ditch defense on the flat land along the Dniester is highly improbable.

Almost a year ago, such a careful observer of the Russian scene as former Ambassador Davies predicted that this coming June would find the Nazis withdrawn along a line running from Riga in the north to a solid anchor in the Carpathian Mountains in the south. Such a defense scheme would have included sacrifice of Bessarabia.

Our attention should not be fixed primarily on the reoccupation of more lands. The present Russian drive raises two big questions:

1. Are German forces and materials being eliminated in greater numbers by this latest thrust? The speed of the Russian sweep in the south (it has been rolling scarcely two weeks) suggests the Germans have enjoyed scant opportunity for orderly withdrawal.

2. Will occupation of Bessarabia force Rumania out of the war? Well, we shall have to wait awhile to see what the Nazi masters can do to stiffen the backs of that queer and corrupt gang of lesser racketeers who hold the reins in Bucharest.

AMG's Role

London is reported puzzled over President Roosevelt's statement that he has reached a decision regarding the French Committee of National Liberation. Washington believes the decision when disclosed will throw light on the question about who shall administer France when and as it is freed.

Originally the British - American plan was for Allied Military Government to take over as it has in Italy. A substantial contingent of AMG officers went to England to be ready to follow the invading forces. But then the French objected. General de Gaulle's National Committee said Frenchmen should have the task of keeping order, organizing public services and holding elections.

For a time it appeared that there might be no place for AMG now a part of the Civil Affairs Center in England. This basic doubt appears to have been a major factor in the feeling of confusion and frustration reported by Mallory Browne in another column on this page.

One report has it that Mr. Roosevelt intends to keep AMG as an ever-ready alternative, to be used where the Allies feel it is necessary for military security. Probably the role of the French Committee can be worked out as Allied occupation develops. We hope the role of AMG will now be clarified in a way to restore its morale.

If AMG is going to be used, the Army should stop treating it as a "poor relation." Soldiers preparing for combat may speak of all behind-the-lines workers as "civilians." But they have been taught the importance of their own supply services. The job the AMG volunteers are asked to do is at least equally vital and one the Army heads believe civilians cannot do. If AMG is to serve under Army control it should have full Army support.

A Chaplain's View

If wishful thinkers could have an enemy bomb come streaking down into their nicely feathered nests some night, their pacifistic ideals would turn to realities—like those in London and in other cities which have experienced German poundings.

Thus comments an American chaplain quoted in Stars and Stripes, the soldiers' own paper, who read "with humiliation and embarrassment" of the protest by a group of American clergymen against the bombing of German cities. Other soldier letters criticized the ministers' stand, none upheld it.

Today even as in the days when "men of God" went forth with the armies of Israel and Judah, to hurl back the aggressor or to throw off the oppressor, must the world's weapons be employed to restrain evil and to prevent future wars. Christians are still in the process of proving that they can overcome evil without force. But they must use more than force for a real victory.

Some "Chickens" He Counted Too Soon

New Frontier

The Bookshelf

ALASKA AND THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST: OUR NEW FRONTIER, by Harold Griffin. (New York: Norton, $2.75), is possibly the first to record in a personal narrative some of the social and physical changes that have already occurred, and may be expected to continue unabated for the next decade, in the northwest corner of North America. This has all come, of course, through the building of the Alaska-Canada Highway.

The account, which is enthusiastic over the possibilities of the Northwest, recognizes that Alaska has now become a genuine part of the life of North America. The road ends an era of Alaskan development largely as an "island" form of civilization.

It is mostly a khaki-clad host, bent upon military or highway business, or a civilian worker host, on wartime developments resulting from the highway, who tenant Mr. Griffin's pages. But the pull of Mr. Griffin's enthusiasm inevitably leads to that postwar moment when the first tourist will find out for himself, and descend, perhaps, one day from his car on Fairbanks' Second Avenue business district, for instance, and marvel at the mixture of old and new Alaska in its buildings.

* * *

There is Fairbanks, for instance, Mr. Griffin points out, hub of Alaskan air routes and lately of land routes with the joining of the new highway to the old Richardson Highway and the contemplated extension to Nome. Fairbanks, which is having a wartime boom and the housing shortage that goes with it, is talking about its aerial future across the Bering Strait with Russia. And one day, of course, tourists will come to stand on the Bering shore and be able to see Russia, or fill their shoes with sand from the beach at Nome, and view the wreckage left by the gold seekers of 1900 onward.

Or Edmonton and Whitehorse in Canada, both also experiencing a boom that supersedes the Klondike days, the former city temporarily at least having wrested from Seattle the honor of being the most popular "jumping off" place for the Northwest. Edmonton, crowded with soldiers or civilian workers on the Canol oil pipeline project, now beginning to have the aerial future which Wiley Post, the Lindberghs, and Howard Hughes emphasized in their globe-girdling flights from North America to the Orient.

Mr. Griffin also pays tribute to those Canadian airmen who really made the highway possible, many of them Edmonton men —C. H. "Punch" Dickins, W. R. "Wop" May, Leigh Brintnell, Grant McConachie, and Cy Becker. Some of these men now combine their efforts in Canadian Pacific Air Lines, which acquired virtually all the northern routes which these men developed.

* * *

The tin can, not the totem pole, should be the symbol of Alaska, Mr. Griffin again points out, because canned foods are virtually indispensable there. A can of evaporated milk, for instance, is part of the standard Alaskan restaurant table setting, along with the pepper and salt shakers. Yet through the development of the Matanuska Colony, (which is not a failure, he emphasizes) the Territory is beginning to supply itself with many of its own commodities.

Much of the criticism of the Matanuska and Canol projects, he says, was due to vested interests in the Territory and the Northwest, who were interested in preserving the pioneer status quo.

But the legend of "Seward's icebox" is breaking down, Mr. Griffin observes. The road has excited imagination northward and many of the inquiries directed to the Territory now ask not "Will things grow?" but "What things grow best?"

Mr. Griffin firmly believes that the Territory is capable of supporting millions more population and cites evidence of what the Northwest is capable of producing. Who is there to gainsay him? A. D. H.

Our Readers Say—

Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor

Divine Guidance

Thank you for printing the letter "For a Prayerful Election." As Mrs. Hammond writes, "We do not need to depend on one man alone for national leadership in time of war." God governs and guides, and may the coming election give us a President, not interested foremost in the political issue, but a man who understands and depends on the ever-presence of God in our national affairs.

Cincinnati, Ohio — ELIZABETH MEYERS

"Not . . . in the Wisdom of Men"

I would like to make a few comments in regard to a letter that appeared in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor recently, by a reader who suggested that the election be postponed and Roosevelt be allowed to remain in office for the duration of the war. From a political standpoint, would that not be the best way to prolong the war?

Let us not forget to whom our forefathers looked for guidance when this nation was founded, and let us not forget the inscription on all United States coins, "In God We Trust." To whom did Eddie Rickenbacker and his crew look for aid in their hour of desperate need? Paul admonishes us, "That your faith should not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God." I Cor. 2:6.

Fairbury, Neb. (MRS.) GRACE H. SANDELS

Share, Not Dominate

"Domination" has a nasty sound. The world is not only outgrowing it, but is fighting to shelve it forever. Therefore we should make no self-conscious attempt to "dominate" postwar aviation—as an end in itself.

I agree with Major de Seversky only in so far as that we should make fullest use of our air possibilities after the war—but in cooperation with other nations. Let there be an open market, with all countries doing their best to open the sky-ways of the world in cooperation.

La Jolla, Calif. (MISS) CHAFFEE KING

Canuredit?

There is nothing new under the sun. Reading so much lately, even in the stately Monitor, about Mairzy Doats and Doazy Doats, set me thinking how in childhood days we used to recite (spelling not certified), "Canagotetivy? Canamaretay? Infirtaris, Inoaknonis; Inmudeelsar, Inclanonar," (Planenuf?)

And another childhood memory—an indoor sport for rainy days invented by us youngsters—reciting advertisements in reverse. Our favorite: Selim, selim, serocs fo selim, fo ruo detarbelec segasuas. Pretty badly butchered, but lots of fun.

Riverside, Calif. ARTHUR T. WARD

"All in Favor"

Thank you for your editorial "All in Favor!" in which you make a plea for recognition of the dog's service in war.

The Vivisection Investigation League is "in favor." We would like to help in giving some formal recognition to the dogs, too, that have served nobly in the war—especially for "above and beyond their regular duty."

The league would welcome letters as to plans and suggestions.

MARY L. TUCKERMAN, President,
New York

"How-boo-how"

Referring to your recent news item on the success of soldiers with a limited knowledge of Chinese words, may I suggest an improvement?

"Hobba-how" as reported, is correctly "How-boo-how," meaning literally "Good, not good?" The accepted Romanization, that of Sir Thomas Wade, is "Hao-pu-hao."

Montreal, Canada — OLD CHINA HAND

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Buddies Again?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Robert R. Mullen

Don't be too surprised one of these days fairly soon if the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. kiss and make up. Probably the first public sign of the reconciliation will come when the two join hands and trundle up to Congress to ask for higher wages. It may happen this week.

There is quite a story behind this, and it must be admitted that at this precise moment in Washington the two labor groups never seemed to be further apart, but events have been set in motion which make conciliation and even close co-operation highly essential for both. And both camps, after a week of trying to deny to themselves that they have been maneuvered into such a position, are now, presumably, trying to adjust themselves to this new picture of wage adjustments.

It will be recalled that when the President two years ago got around to doing something to combat inflation, he said to Congress, in effect: "You hold down farm prices and I'll hold down wages."

That was in accord with the pattern previously obtaining under the New Deal, where, as they say in Washington, farmers are the baby of Congress and labor the baby of the White House.

Subsequently, the War Labor Board evolved a so-called "Little Steel formula" for wage increases. This "formula" was simply an order limiting increases to an amount not exceeding 15 per cent above scales paid between Jan. 1, 1941, and May 1, 1942—to compensate for higher living costs.

This was never an Act of Congress. It was an executive act first affirmed by a board responsible to the President and, later, in his executive order of April 8, 1943, specifically supported by the President himself.

To the credit of the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L., it must be said that for the most part they co-operated admirably with the President in holding the wage line. But when John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers surged against the line and (in the opinion of most workingmen, at least) breached it, and when the railroad workers won their concessions, internal pressures on the two union groups' leaders grew appreciably.

It then became something of a race between C. I. O. and A. F. of L. to see which could break the Little Steel line first. And the heat went on the President, who was supposedly sensitive in an election year, and especially did it go on the President's War Labor Board.

The A. F. of L. made a frontal approach, flatly asking the War Labor Board to establish a more "realistic" line. The WLB plainly seeing that usual tactics would not apply, appealed to the President. The Board said it would like to send over a small committee of labor and public and industry members to talk about a more "realistic" line.

In the meantime, the C. I. O. had begun its attack. Its potent steel workers group filed a series of demands with the WLB, the most outstanding of which was a demand for 17 cents more an hour, a sharp violation of Little Steel.

The Board's counter to this was to appoint a panel to decide whether the demands of the steel workers were in order and whether they should be heard.

Early last week, the President refused to see the committee from the WLB to talk about a more "realistic" line. Further, it was learned the President, or his closest advisers, pointed out that the Stabilization Act adopted by Congress specified that wages were to be frozen at the levels of Sept. 15, 1942. Moreover, it was pointed out this Act expires next June 30, that the Senate Banking Committee is currently having hearings on renewal, the OPA being first under consideration, and that, therefore, the Senate Finance Committee was the proper place for labor to apply for relief.

This, reportedly, gave A. F. of L. leaders a sharp reaction. They had felt they had been sidetracked by the President, who wanted to give the C. I. O. the political prestige of breaking the wage line with their steel case.

So, A. F. of L. members on WLB seemed to go cold on letting the C. I. O. steel case come up for consideration.

But in the midst of this came a second wave of unofficial emanations from the White House. The Little Steel formula is here to stay, went the reports. The President is inflexible. He believes price controls will collapse if it is breached any further.

That leaves Congress the last resort. William H. Davis, chairman of the WLB, is expected to appear before the Finance Committee soon, possibly this week, to support the present wage line.

That, or very soon thereafter, will be the moment for the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. to state their case. And before a Congress that has shown no bones about adopting anti-strike and other legislation, only the most united and co-operative of labor fronts can be expected to make any dent.

That is why you may see the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. go up Capitol Hill hand in hand, buddies again.

Frustrated Volunteers

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

One of the most potentially constructive currents in the vast flow of American forces from the United States to Britain, en route to the Continent, appears to be in danger of becoming a stagnant backwater.

This is the Civil Affairs Center of the United States Army in Britain. Here a unit, originally recruited and better known under the name of Allied Military Government, is composed of Americans who have voluntarily left civilian life and entered the Army in the hope of helping to win the peace. At present there is a strong and widespread feeling in this Civil Affairs Center "Somewhere in England" that they are being neglected, that indecision, confusion, and controversy are tending to obstruct and to nullify preparations for this important postwar work, and even threaten to sidetrack it altogether.

The situation is one which deserves special attention for several reasons. Many if not most of these men gave up positions of trust and responsibility to enter this particular branch of the Army, often at great personal sacrifice, financial and otherwise. Some were highly paid business executives or leading men in their professions.

Today in the Civil Affairs Center here in Britain there is a deep-seated sentiment of disappointment and frustration. Why?

The answer seems to be that many hundreds of men were hustled over here and given to understand that urgent and important tasks were awaiting them. On arrival here they found, however, that aimlessness seemed to prevail and that in a great many instances no one knew what the various groups had to do or just how they were to set about preparing to do it. Policy directives were sometimes vague or absent altogether, and there were numerous heartbreaking examples of people who were told they had come over to do certain specific kinds of jobs and were then informed there were to be no such jobs after all.

The dominant impression which many of these men have is that interdepartmental conflicts or jealousies in Washington are holding up decisions of policy which would permit their training for post-invasion work on the Continent to go ahead rightly.

The unhappy effects of this situation—whatever its causes—are magnified by certain minor difficulties. For instance, although all Americans in the Civil Affairs Center are officers, they are housed and messed much more as privates. At meals they not only wait on themselves like any GI mess—but must provide their own mess gear and wash it up themselves afterwards. All have to take turns—colonels, majors, captains all included—doing such less enjoyable jobs as cleaning out washrooms, etc.

Although minor matters in themselves, these conditions are regarded by some American officers at the Civil Affairs Center as symbolic of a tendency to belittle the real nature and importance of the work they originally volunteered to do. At the same time, there is some dissatisfaction with the training program itself, which most of the men feel places too much emphasis on such things as physical training and small-arms drill, considering the civilian nature of the work they are expected to perform. Meanwhile, only a short period of about 45 minutes per day is reserved for such pertinent topics as, for instance, study of the German language.

But what really matters, of course, is that these men should have restored to them, through their leaders, their faith in and enthusiasm for the work which they volunteered to do—work that may well prove a vital factor in the troubled postwar period on the Continent of Europe.

See editorial: AMG's Role

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